



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
14, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

September 12th, 1907.

TO THE WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my eighth Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the eighteenth I have made to your Council on the health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole, and then complete the Report by summarising those of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the statistics, the birth, death, and Zymotic death rates are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, while the infant mortality is reckoned on the number of children who died under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

AREA.

3. Owing to the fact that no change occurred in the boundaries of any of the Districts, or the County boundaries, the area remains the same as last year. The figures in acres for the County are, Urban districts 54,777, Rural districts 495,735, giving a total for the County of 550,512 acres.

POPULATION.

4. The District Medical Officers of Health estimate the population to the middle of 1906, to have been 387,978, an increase of 10,435 on the previous year. This is one of the largest increases we have registered, and compares with 7,500 of the previous year. The chief increases as in the previous years, are to be found in the northern division of the County, namely Erdington and Sutton Coldfield, and also in the mining and manufacturing districts, namely, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton, Tamworth, and the Rugby Urban District.

It must be remembered that this large increase of population is only an estimated, and not an ascertained one, though it is probably not far from the truth. If a quinquennial census, so necessary for obtaining correct vital statistics, were an accomplished fact, we should have known accurately the population for 1906. As it is, the methods by which the figures are ascertained are indirect ones, and are therefore each year as we get further away from the census, liable to be less accurate.

BIRTHS.

5. Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight births were registered, compared with 9,658 in 1905, and 9,978 in the previous year. Calculated on the estimated population, the birth-rate is 25·7, compared with 25·58 for the previous year. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 27·0.
6. It is a satisfaction after the long continued tale of declining birth-rates, to be able to record a slight check, and indeed a fractional increase, though it is to be feared that the check is but a temporary one.
7. In the Urban Districts the birth-rate was 25·3. This shows an increase of 0·4 on that of the previous year, but in the Rural Districts the birth-rate was 26·3, a figure 0·2 less than in the previous year.

8. A glance at the tables shows how much the rates differ in different parts of the County. Among the Urban Districts, the highest rate is found in Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton as usual, with a rate of 32·3. This is closely followed by Bulkington with a rate of 31·4. The only other districts where it exceeded 25·0 were Aston Manor, Erdington and Kenilworth. The lowest rate is found in Leamington, where it has fallen to the very low figure of 17·5. Leamington had the lowest birth-rate in the previous year, when it was 19·4. I am pleased to say that this is the only district where the rate falls below 20·0.
9. In the Rural Districts, the highest rate is observed in Foleshill, namely, 34·3. This district indeed has the highest rate of any in the County. It is closely followed by Tamworth and Atherstone, in each case the rate being above 30·0. The only other districts with a rate exceeding 25·0 were Castle Bromwich, Nuneaton and Rugby. The lowest rate is in the small district of Coventry, where it is only 13·9, but in only one other district is there a rate below 20·0, namely in Farnborough, where it was 18·1.
10. Of late years I have written so much about the continued fall of the birth-rate, and what it undoubtedly means to the Country, that I do not propose to deal further with the subject at the present time, but under the head of infant mortality, I hope to be able to make some remarks of interest touching upon the subject.

DEATHS.

11. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered in the County during the year, namely, 3,104 in the Urban Districts, and 2,135 in the Rural Districts, giving a total death-rate of 13·5 compared with 12·87 and 14·18 in the two previous years. It will be observed therefore that our rate is slightly higher than in the previous year, though still lower than in 1903 and 1904. It must be remembered, too, that last year's rate was the lowest recorded since the establishment of the County Council, and it is satisfactory to find that when compared with a healthy year, such as 1905 was, our death-rate has advanced so little.
12. In the Urban Districts, as in the previous year, the premier position is held by Sutton Coldfield, with the very low death-rate for such a community, of 9·71. This is followed somewhat closely by Rugby and Erdington, with rates respectively of 10·4 and 10·5. No other Urban District has a rate under 12. The highest death-rate is shown in Bulkington, where it was 19·1, while for the second place—though very much better than this—Aston Manor, Kenilworth and Warwick have the same rate, viz. :—14·9.
13. In the Rural Districts, the lowest rate is recorded in Coventry, where it was only 9·3, but this district is so small, that the death-rate is made up by only four deaths, and of course is hardly a criterion when reckoned upon so small a population. Next to Coventry comes Castle Bromwich, with a rate of 9·6, and this is followed by Meriden, with a rate of 10·7, and Monks Kirby with a rate of 11·8. No other districts have rates under 12. The highest death-rate among the Rural Districts was at Foleshill, where it was 16·6, closely followed by Southam with 16·5. Last year, Foleshill had a death-rate of only 12·7, but Southam is slightly higher than it was in 1905, when it had the highest rate of all the Rural Districts in the County.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

14. Five hundred and eighty-one deaths were registered as due to the principal Zymotic diseases, compared with 345 and 550 in the two previous years. This gives us a Zymotic death-rate of 1·49, compared with 0·9 in the previous year. The deaths registered were as follows :—Small-pox 0; Measles, 43; Scarlet Fever 21; Whooping Cough, 109; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 66; Typhoid Fever, 27; Diarrhoea, 315.
15. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, we find that there has been a very marked diminution in the mortality from Measles, there having only been 43 deaths, compared with 90 in the previous year. There has been no mortality from Small-pox, while Scarlet Fever has been fatal to almost the same extent as in the previous year. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the mortality from Whooping Cough, and a slight increase in that from Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever. The cause of the increased Zymotic Death-rate for the year is due to the very large mortality from Diarrhoea, no less than 315 deaths were registered as due to it, while in the previous year the number was only 96. This, as I pointed out at the time, was a very small number, far below the average for previous years, and was due almost entirely to climatic conditions.

16. **SMALLPOX.**—There has been no mortality from this disease, and only five cases have been notified. This compares very favourably with 1905, when 200 cases were notified. All the five cases were sporadic, two occurring in Nuneaton, 1 at Aston Manor, 1 at Stratford-on-Avon, and 1 at Foleshill. It is very satisfactory and speaks well for the measures taken by the Local Authorities, that though introduced into four districts, no spread should take place beyond the imported cases.
17. **MEASLES.**—Quite rightly, Measles is not a notifiable disease, and one can only judge of its prevalence by the number of deaths registered. As I have stated above, there has been a marked reduction in the mortality during the year, only 43 deaths being registered, of which 40 were in the Urban and 3 in the Rural districts.
18. Measles is a disease affecting very early life, in fact so much is this the case, that it tends to become prevalent every second or third year, and as we had more than double the number of deaths registered in 1905, than were registered last year, it was almost to be expected that there should be a reduction in the mortality.
19. Of the 40 deaths in the Urban districts, no less than 28 occurred in Aston Manor, no other district having more than three. The 3 deaths in the Rural districts occurred respectively in Alcester, Atherstone, and Stratford-on-Avon.
20. **SCARLET FEVER.**—This disease has been slightly more prevalent than in the previous year, though much less so than in 1904. Altogether, 1,276 cases have been notified, of which only 21 proved fatal.
21. As is nearly always the case, it was rather more prevalent in the Urban than the Rural districts, there being 719 cases in the former, and 557 in the latter. Among the Urban districts it was chiefly prevalent in Aston Manor, Nuneaton and Leamington, and in the Rural, the greatest prevalence was shown at Southam, where in fact, no less than 203 out of a total of 557 cases occurred. Other Rural districts with a marked prevalence were Meriden, Rugby, Solihull, and Warwick.
22. On referring to the Chart, it will be observed that the maximum prevalence was noted at the end of October, in the forty-fourth week of the year, while the minimum was reached at the end of March, in the thirteenth week of the year. This autumnal prevalence is always very marked, and it would be almost safe to prognosticate in any particular year, that an increased number of cases would occur between the beginning of September and the end of October.
23. **DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.**—There has been some increase, both in the number of cases notified, and in the mortality from this disease; indeed the number of cases notified has been 509, compared with 345 in the previous year, while the number of fatal cases has risen from 56 to 67. The disease has been pretty general over the whole County, and cases have been notified in every Urban district, and in all but three of the Rural ones.
24. In the Urban districts, the greatest prevalence has been—relative to population—in the Borough of Warwick, where no less than 70 cases were notified. In Aston Manor, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the population, 107 cases were reported. The only other districts to reach double figures, were Erdington, Nuneaton, Leamington, and Rugby.
25. Among the Rural districts, the chief prevalence has been shown in Tamworth, the disease falling somewhat heavily on the village of Kingsbury. I have referred in my quarterly Reports at some length to it, and the measures taken to prevent its spread. The only other districts where there was a marked prevalence were Foleshill, Rugby, Solihull, and Stratford-upon-Avon.
26. Though we have learned very much during the last few years, as to the origin and spread of Diphtheria, there is still very much to learn, and in many respects we have still to consider our means of dealing with this disease more or less unsatisfactory. We know definitely that the disease is due to an organism, but the great difficulty from the executive public health point of view, is caused by the fact that this organism may be present in the throats of certain persons who are not themselves suffering from the disease. These people are “carriers,” and though not themselves suffering, are undoubtedly able to convey the virus to susceptible persons. It is obvious, therefore, that this being so, if the disease gets a firm hold in a populous community, it is very difficult to deal with all the possible sources of infection.

27. The public have long held the view that Diphtheria was largely due to the consumption of polluted water, or directly to exposure to sewer gas. As regards the first of these means of spread, it may, I think, be considered entirely disproved, and as regards the latter, speaking generally, the only influence on the spread of infection is due to sewer gas producing in those who inhale it a diminished vitality, and a loss of power to cope with the organism should it gain access to the throat, or certain other places.
28. There can be no doubt whatever that school attendance is one of the most common means of the spread of this disease, and I am fully confirmed in the opinion that I expressed many years ago, that the attendance at school of children suffering from sore throat in any form, should be absolutely forbidden, particularly at times when cases of known Diphtheria are occurring in the neighbourhood.
29. There is not the least doubt that the County Council scheme, by means of which any practitioner can have one or more swabs from patient's throat examined free of cost, is of the greatest advantage to the community, and I am pleased therefore to state that in many instances advantage is taken of this privilege, and very valuable information obtained as to the dangerous character or otherwise of doubtful sore throats.
30. As regards the treatment of the disease, statistics show that there can be no doubt whatever that the early use of Diphtheria antitoxin reduces the mortality to a very large extent, and it is therefore important to encourage as far as possible the isolation of cases of Diphtheria at the earliest date, so that the Serum treatment can be more effectually carried out than is possible under the home conditions to be found in the case of many of the patients. A great deal of good, however, can be done by supplying anti-toxin, free of cost, on demand, for the use by private practitioners, of patients too poor to afford such treatment themselves, and I am therefore pleased to report that in the case of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield, and the Rural districts of Castle Bromwich and Foleshill, arrangements have been made whereby practitioners can have on demand, one or more doses of anti-toxin, free of cost. I think it desirable that this plan should be adopted by all the districts in the County, subject to the approval of the District Medical Officer of Health, as it is very important that serum should be available at the earliest possible moment after diagnosis, for the full beneficial effect of it to be obtained.
31. I also called attention in my Quarterly Report, referring to the outbreak at Kingsbury, to the danger of throat illness being conveyed by domestic pets, particularly cats, during epidemic prevalence.
32. Owing to the outbreak at Kingsbury, marked improvements were effected in the sanitation of the School, while I am pleased to be able to report that the matter of the insanitary condition of the village generally, has been grappled with by the Tamworth Rural District Council, and as a result, a scheme for the sewerage and drainage of the village, has been brought forward, and an application for a loan has been made to the Local Government Board.
33. **WHOOPIING COUGH.**—This disease has shown an increased prevalence, as was to be expected. I say as was to be expected, because a large proportion of these cases occur in children under two years of age, and as 1905 was a year of small prevalence, it was almost assured that 1906 would have a larger mortality; such has been the case, there being 109 deaths registered from it, compared with 63 in the previous year. It is a disease almost entirely fatal to infant life. It is not notifiable, and indeed it would be quite useless to make it so, but it is a sad fact to remember that in a large number of cases, the fatal issue is due to a want of care by parents in treating children who are infected. Unhappily, the bulk of parents have yet to grasp the fact that more deaths occur from Whooping Cough than from any other infectious disease, and it would appear that instruction in Hygiene, by women Health Visitors, in the homes of the parents, is the chief means by which we may hope to abate this scourge of infant life.
34. **FEVER, INCLUDING TYPHOID AND OTHER CONTINUED FEVERS.**—Though the number of deaths from this disease has increased from 18 to 27, and the cases notified have increased from 124 to 195, still I am of opinion that the figures are quite satisfactory, because the autumn of last year was one that owing to the fine hot summer we experienced, the Fever death-rate was bound to show a rise. I am further of opinion that looking at the season, the increase was a slight one, and that nothing testifies to the improved sanitary condition of many of the districts of the County, as the diminished rate of Typhoid Fever now experienced. It would be disappointing were it not so, because many of the Councils of these districts where a Typhoid Fever epidemic was almost an autumnal event, have spent large sums of money in improving water supply and drainage, and in taking means to remove more frequently, filth from the immediate neighbourhood of dwellings.

35. In the Urban districts there was no undue prevalence. Only three districts had 10 cases or upwards and in one of these, namely Erdington, where 16 cases were notified, this was due largely to the fact that the Aston Union Workhouse, to which patients are removed from a very large population outside the Erdington district, is situated.
36. In the Rural districts, Foleshill showed a somewhat large number of cases, due to outbreaks at Longford and Bedworth. These were generally due to insanitary conditions of drains and outbuildings, but I am pleased to be able to report that improvements have been effected, and indeed in the case of one street, a new sewer has been laid, connected with the new Disposal Works. The only other district where the number of cases notified exceeded 10, was Rugby Rural, where 14 cases were reported.
37. **DIARRHŒA.**—I have already referred to the effect of increased summer temperature in affecting the death-rate from Fever, but this perhaps is even more marked in the case of Diarrhœa, and therefore, remembering the very hot period which occurred at the end of August and beginning of September, it is not a matter of surprise that there should be a big increase in the mortality from Diarrhœa. The total number of deaths registered from this disease is 315, compared with 96 in the preceding year. It is chiefly due to the increased mortality from Diarrhœa, that we record an increased death-rate for 1906.
38. The increased number of deaths was very largely to be found in the Urban districts, as in Aston Manor no less than 139 were registered, and in Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton 43. In no other district did the number exceed 8. In the Rural districts, the excessive mortality was confined almost entirely to two, viz. :—Foleshill and Atherstone. In the former the number of deaths registered was 42, and in the latter 25. With the exception of Tamworth, where 7 deaths were registered, in no other district did the registered deaths exceed 5.
39. I have dealt so many times previously with the causes of Diarrhœa, that I do not propose to go into the matter again in this Report, except to point out that though largely influenced by climatic causes, it is a disease, which to a large extent, is preventable, and may almost be said to be due to filth conditions existing in and around dwellings.
40. As I have quoted in my resumé of his Report, the Medical Officer of Health for Aston Manor deals with the measures to be taken for its prevention, while in the case of Foleshill, the Medical Officer of Health also gives very useful information on the steps that should be taken. I would particularly refer to that portion of his Report, in which he says :—“ As an authority, we can best help by abolishing, as quickly as possible, ash-pits and middens for privy contents, which are the great cause of the fly plague which was so severe during the past summer. Flies are undoubtedly the great disease carriers in connection with Diarrhœa and are bred and encouraged by the refuse collections of privies. Of the 42 cases, 40 are allotted to our two most thickly populated parishes of Bedworth and Foleshill ; and now that Sewerage Systems have become established in these two localities, it is to be hoped that middens may, as soon as possible, become things of the past.”
41. **PHTHISIS.**—There has been a slight increase in the number of deaths from this disease, viz. : from 271 in 1905, to 315 in the year under review. This increase is to be found both in the Urban and the Rural districts, but the actual increase of the death-rate from it, is only 0·08 per 1,000. It must be borne in mind, too, that there had been a considerable reduction in both of the two previous years, so that on the whole, the record may be considered relatively satisfactory. Having said so much, however, on the evil, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that as we know now, Phthisis is a preventable disease. Under proper conditions of life, the majority of these deaths should not have occurred.
42. I have endeavoured in many ways, but particularly through the Health Visitors, to get people to understand that the disease is preventable, and I am convinced from personal observation, that enlightenment is undoubtedly spreading on this subject. Many “ talks ” have been given in the Elementary Schools, on the importance of fresh air, particularly in sleeping rooms, as bearing on the prevention of consumption. Also from observation, I believe that the exhibition of cards in public buildings and public houses, by constantly calling attention to the danger of spitting in enclosed spaces, has done good. The County has been much indebted in the past, to the Chief Constable and the Police, for the work they have done in seeing that these notices have been exposed, particularly in public house bars, and I hope that they will in the future also give me their valuable aid in this direction.

43. I have many times referred to the measures that might be taken to reduce the mortality from Phthisis. Sanatorium treatment, particularly as an educative method, is I think of value. By this I mean that patients may be taken in for limited periods, and be taught the value of fresh air, and also common methods of preventing the disease spreading from themselves to their families.
44. Suggestions have been made that as Smallpox is a disease which comes only in epidemics, at intervals, that in inter-epidemic periods, Smallpox Hospitals might be used instead of being allowed to remain empty, as Consumptive Sanatoria. In my opinion, there is no objection at all to this, providing a cottage or something of the sort, in an isolated position, is kept ready, so that the first unexpected case of Smallpox may be removed to it temporarily, while the Smallpox Hospital is being emptied of its Phthisical patients.
45. Another point to which attention has been directed of late, is the compulsory notification of Phthisis, but at present it would appear as though legislation would be required to effect this. Referring to voluntary notification, the Medical Officer of Health for Leamington says :—"I now find that voluntary notification of this disease is of no use whatever. Only one case was reported to me. There were 13 deaths." This is the view which I have always held, and therefore I have not advised the districts in the County to experiment with voluntary notification.
46. There can be no doubt too, that particularly in the case of tuberculous disease in children, the question of the milk supply has an important bearing. Experiments have shown that a large number of dairy cows suffer from tuberculosis, and it has also been proved that if they suffer from tuberculosis of the udder, there is considerable danger that the milk will contain the tubercle bacilli. It is no doubt urgently required that there should be a much improved inspection of dairies and cowsheds, and of the cows themselves. In the interests of the public health, it is of importance that when milch cows are definitely found to be suffering from tuberculosis, the milk should be condemned. At the present time there is no definite means of accomplishing this, but much good can be done by the District Councils and their officers, in looking after the cleanliness and ventilation of cow-sheds, and paying particular regard to the question of proper cubic space being provided for the cows.
47. At the same time, too, I look upon it as of importance, that in cases where cow's milk is used as a food for young children, sterilization should be effected before the milk is consumed. On the Continent this is a constant practice, and there can be no doubt that the drinking of raw milk, taken from cows about which nothing is known, can be properly regarded as a procedure attended with risk. I am glad to be able to report that the Medical Officer of Health for the Alcester Rural District Council, states that his Council have adopted a recommendation I made a year or two ago, that in all cases where deaths from Phthisis have occurred, the rooms and clothes should be disinfected afterwards by the Sanitary Authority. A considerable number of the Authorities in the County now carry out this procedure which I am convinced is of great value.
48. CANCER (Malignant Disease).—During the year 338 deaths from this disease occurred in the County, namely, 191 in the Urban, and 147 in the Rural Districts. This shows an increase on the previous year, which itself showed an increase on the years 1902 and 1903. In only one of the District Reports, viz., that of the Medical Officer of Health for Brailes, is attention called to the subject. He says "The death-rate from Malignant disease is thus 1·3 per 1,000 of the population, which is below that of last year, when the rate was 1·9, but is still much above the general average of the County, which is now about 0·8 per 1,000 of the population." This high mortality is almost, if not entirely, due to the fact that in the Brailes district there are a large number of persons over 65 years of age, and no less than 61% of the deaths in that district occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards. Cancer of course is a disease of advanced life, and therefore the collection of aged persons in the district tends *ipso facto* to increase the mortality from this disease.

INFANT MORTALITY.

49. During the year, 1,243 deaths were registered in children under one year of age, 793 occurred in the Urban, and 450 in the Rural districts. This gives us a rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, of 124, compared with 109 in 1905, and 133 in 1904. The increase of Summer Diarrhoea (an infantile disease) largely accounts for this increase on the previous year. Among the Urban districts, the highest rate was to be found in Aston Manor and Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton, where the figures were 162 and 160 respect-

ively. The lowest figure in the Urban districts was at Stratford-on-Avon, where it was as low as 56. In the Rural districts, the highest rate is to be found in Foleshill and Atherstone, where the rates were 151 and 150 respectively, while in Tamworth it was 131. In Monks Kirby it was as low as 30, while in Farnborough, Brailes, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Southam and Nuneaton it was under 80.

50. This subject of Infant Mortality is now receiving the attention it deserves, for it is indeed one of National importance. I have little doubt that any death-rate above 65 to 70 per 1,000 births is quite unnecessary, the mortality being due to ignorance of child feeding and rearing. During the year, the four Health Visitors have been engaged in tracing the history of newly born infants as far as possible, in certain districts of the County, and endeavouring to inculcate proper principles of feeding and clothing in the parents. I will only quote here one batch of statistics referring to infants, having regard to the way in which they are fed. Of 29 babies, breast-fed entirely, 25 were perfectly healthy, and all were living at the end of the year, though in some instances the sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. For instance, in one case there is a note, "father drinks, mother careless, house dark, damp, dirty and over-crowded." In another, "mother most ignorant and dirty, house dirty and over-crowded." In the case of 31 partially breast-fed, but supplemented by artificial food, 12 only were healthy, one had died, and the others were suffering from Anæmia, Diarrhœa, or wasting disease. Of 17 infants fed entirely artificially, only three are reported as healthy, and no less than three had died of Diarrhœa or wasting. In another case, the Doctor said the child could not live, while all the others were what might be termed very doubtful lives. It will thus be seen that the question of feeding has a very important bearing on Infant Mortality. It is gratifying to find that in many cases, young married women are beginning to find for themselves the value of the information afforded by the Health Visitors, and I have heard of many instances where advice has been willingly taken, and indeed the Health Visitor has been asked to come again and help by advice and otherwise.

51. I am very pleased to note that in the Session of Parliament just closed, a Bill has received the Royal assent, by means of which early notification of births will have to be made. I have been much indebted in the past, to many Registrars, for giving to me the names and addresses of newly born infants, so that the houses may be visited by the Health Visitors, but in many instances, registration did not take place for a considerable time, so much so, that much harm had already been done by ignorance, before the existence of the child was known. When the Act comes into force after being adopted it will be possible to obtain information of the birth of a child within 36 hours of its having taken place, and this I believe will allow the educative influence of Health Visitors to be more effectually used.

A SUMMARY OF MATTERS INFLUENCING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, TO WHICH ATTENTION IS DRAWN IN THE REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

52. I have again much pleasure in testifying to the regularity with which the District Medical Officers of Health have favoured me with weekly Reports of the notification of cases of Infectious sickness in their districts, and as the Medical Officers of Health of the Cities of Birmingham and Coventry also send their Returns, I have been enabled to send, almost without fail, to each Medical Officer of Health in the County on Tuesday night, a complete record of all the infectious cases notified in the County during the previous week.

ISOLATION AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

53. It has always been a satisfaction to me to report that as regards Isolation and Hospital accommodation, the County of Warwick has been on the whole, well served. In fact, under the powers entrusted to the County Council, it has only been necessary to fill in certain gaps.

54. I am pleased to be able to report that progress has been made during the year. The Joint Smallpox Hospital, to serve the North-Eastern Mining Division of Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Foleshill, has made good progress, and at the present time, as a matter of fact, is practically completed and ready for use. I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is an admirable Institution, and reflects great credit on all concerned.

55. The Fever Hospital in Foleshill was opened during the Spring, and is also a very excellent Institution, and may, I think, be very well taken, both as regards the efficiency of the accommodation, and the comparatively small cost per bed, as a model of what a Fever Hospital should be.

56. Two other very important arrangements have been made during the year. Southam has definitely come into line and adopted suggestions made some years ago, that it should make arrangements with the Warwick Joint Hospital Board for Hospital accommodation. I reported last year that temporary arrangements had been made, and it is with much satisfaction therefore that I can now report that permanent arrangements have been made. The Medical Officer of Health for Southam, referring to this says—"I am pleased to be able to report that the agreement between the Warwick Joint Hospital Board and the Southam Rural District Council for the reception of cases from that district has been renewed without any time limit, but only with the proviso of six months notice on either side. I am in hopes, therefore, that this policy which I have all along advocated, while deprecating any proposal that the Southam Council should be called upon to erect a Hospital for their own sole use, will not only meet the requirements of that district, but will prove advantageous to the ratepayers in the districts represented by the Warwick Joint Hospital Board by lessening the joint expenses of maintenance and upkeep, in consequence of the fees received for patients from the Southam district."
57. Some steps have also been made as regards proper Isolation accommodation for the Solihull and Meriden districts. A joint meeting of delegates of the Warwickshire and Worcestershire County Councils, and Solihull, Meriden and Yardley District Councils was held in the early part of the year, and as a result it was agreed that the Yardley Rural District Council should take over the Solihull and Yardley Joint Isolation Hospital for the sole use of the Yardley district, and that the Solihull and Meriden Councils should agree to erect a Joint Hospital for the use of their districts. A joint Committee of these two Councils was formed, but during the year they were unable to find a suitable site. I have been informed though, that during the present summer it is believed that a site has been found, so that I am in hopes that in a short time suitable Fever accommodation for these two important districts will be forthcoming. In the meantime, Solihull has a joint right of use of the old Hospital, and Meriden has made temporary arrangements for any Fever isolation required to be obtained from Coventry.
58. Atherstone, as I reported some time ago, agreed to erect a proper Fever Hospital on a site previously obtained, but I regret to say that up to the present time, nothing has been done to further this matter.
59. The only other districts in the County without satisfactory arrangements are the Rugby Urban, Rugby Rural, and Monks Kirby Rural Districts. A Joint Hospital Board it may be remembered has been formed, but it would appear that some legal difficulties have arisen as to the sale and transfer of the site purchased by the Rugby Urban Council several years ago. I trust, however, looking at the large population of these districts, and the importance of having suitable accommodation in a town like Rugby, that there will be as little delay as possible in completing the necessary arrangements and erecting a Hospital.

RIVER POLLUTION.

60. Perhaps in no department of work coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee of the County Council, has more been done than in the work of the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and I doubt whether in any County has more been done to remedy and prevent pollution, than in Warwickshire. In addition to those works dealing with the districts situated within the administrative area, we have in Warwickshire the works of the Tame and Rea Board which receive sewage, not only from the City of Birmingham, but from districts in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire. We have also the works of the City of Coventry at Baginton, while in addition, the works of Yardley in Worcestershire adjoin the County boundary, and the effluent runs into a County River, while the same remark applies to the district of Hinckley in Leicestershire. The problem of dealing with river pollution in Warwickshire is therefore a very important one. As regards this question it is most acute in the case of the river Tame, which not only receives the sewage of Birmingham, Aston Manor, Erdington, Sutton Coldfield, and Castle Bromwich in the County of Warwick, but also the sewage from such large and important towns as Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Tipton, Handsworth and Smethwick in Staffordshire, and Oldbury in Worcestershire. As a matter of fact, the sewage of something approaching one million people gains access to this river, which is of very small size, while in addition, a large amount of manufacturing refuse must of necessity also go in, and in storm-times the over-flow from storm outlets of sewers and the washings of some hundreds of miles of roads. I have stated these conditions somewhat fully in order that there should be a correct appreciation of what can be done in the case of the river Tame.

61. The Tame and Rea works situated between Saltley and Minworth, occupying an area of nearly 2,000 acres, and sending as a dry-weather flow over 20 million gallons of effluent a day, are of course the most important. A few years ago the condition of these works was most unsatisfactory. Chemical precipitation and land treatment were relied upon and it was found impossible to deal with the ever increasing population on the area available. Experiments were carried out with various forms of bacterial purification installation. At the end of the year 15 acres of bacterial bed—6-ft. deep—were at work treating upwards of twelve million gallons of sewage daily. The result of this has been, I have no hesitation in saying, a great improvement in the condition of the river, because whenever I have examined the bacterial effluent discharged, I have found it, not of course pure, that is impossible, but oxidized, and not putrescent. Complaints, however—quite justly—still arise as to the condition of the river, and I have heard doubts expressed whether the water is any better at the present time than was formerly the case. While I know that it is much improved, the improvement is not so manifest as it might be, because the river still comes into Warwickshire from Staffordshire in a polluted state, receiving as it does insufficiently treated effluent from Walsall, Tipton and Oldbury.
62. I have communicated with the Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, and he informs me that the Corporation of Walsall have definitely agreed to submit plans to the Local Government Board, for bacterial works at an early date. I am also informed that notice of proceedings has been served upon the Tipton Urban District Council, under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act. The Urban District Council of Oldbury is already under an injunction obtained by the Staffordshire County Council, while in the case of West Bromwich and Wednesbury, new works have been instituted which are producing satisfactory effluents.
63. In connection with the Tame, it should also be mentioned that the Borough of Tamworth, and the Tamworth Rural District Council, applied to the Local Government Board during the year, for sanction to borrow £49,730, for the purpose of sewerage and sewage disposal. These works are also to be of the bacterial type, and from the plans, which I have seen, I consider them likely to be efficient, looking at the work to be accomplished.
64. It will thus be seen that good progress has been made during the year, and there is no doubt that the steps already taken are in the right direction, so to minimize the pollution of the river that it will no longer be a nuisance, and perhaps even a source of danger to health of people residing near it.
65. The largest river in Warwickshire is of course the Avon, and during the dry summer, this river was a source of great anxiety to me. I received many complaints of its pollution. Coventry with its population of 80,000 people discharges its effluent into it, while higher up the river the Rugby effluent comes in, while Kenilworth, Wellesbourne, Warwick, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon also discharge their effluents into it in the County. Beginning high up the river with Rugby, as I have previously reported, owing to the type of works, the effluent was unsatisfactory. During the year plans were prepared for a most excellent bacterial installation, and since the close of the year an enquiry has been held for the purpose of obtaining a loan for carrying out these works. When they are completed, I am sure that the upper reaches of the river will become considerably improved.
66. The new Bacterial Works of the Kenilworth Urban District Council were completed and opened in the Autumn, and at once an improvement was manifest in that tributary of the Avon—the Finham brook—into which the effluent is discharged. Later on the results were not so satisfactory, owing to difficulties in the treatment of the large quantity of tannery waste which gained access to the Council's sewers. As early as 1904 I pointed out to the District Council the necessity of taking precautions to meet what I was sure was a difficulty, and I am glad to state that during the Spring of 1907, measures have been taken to improve the conditions of working.
67. At Baginton, the Coventry Corporation discharge at two different places, effluents from their sewage works. I received several complaints during the year that pollution was occurring here, and I made many visits to this portion of the river and to the Works, and made many analyses of the effluent discharging, and also of the river, and I cannot satisfy myself that pollution of a remediable kind was taking place. The Avon is a very sluggish stream, and under nearly all conditions a turbid stream, and during the Summer it received into it an immense quantity of vegetation, particularly flowers from trees on its banks. In places near weirs where mud of necessity collects under ordinary conditions, this excess of vegetable matter

produced unsightly conditions, and gave rise I believe, to the idea that untreated sewage matter was passed into it. I cannot myself discover any means by which untreated sewage could be sent into the river from the Coventry Works. I have the official and personal undertaking of the Surveyor that nothing of the kind can take place, as there is no discharge through which untreated sewage could gain access. The analyses of the effluent have always been satisfactory, though of course they vary somewhat in particular seasons. The river has never shown signs of untreated sewage, as my analyses show, and I do not consider that at the present time there is any evidence that improper pollution of the river is taking place. I feel, however, that owing to the phenomenal increase in the population of Coventry, that looking at the size of the works, an extension must soon become necessary, because the number of people's sewage which land is capable of dealing with per acre, will soon be reached, and I am sure that in the interest of the City of Coventry it will be advisable to consider what extensions or alterations must be effected to maintain the quality of effluent hitherto discharged.

68. I can with great satisfaction record that the new works at Stratford-on-Avon were completed and opened in the Autumn, and there is every reason to believe that a great improvement will be effected here by these works, which are as I have previously described, of the most modern bacterial type.
69. As regards Wellesbourne, I regret that the impasse caused by difference of opinion between the District and Parish Councils as to the value of two schemes submitted, still continues, but I trust an agreement will be reached in the near future, and works of a satisfactory kind completed.
70. As regards the river Cole, analyses made during the year, showed that an improvement in the quality of the water had been effected by the new works of the Yardley District Council. These, at my visit, were undoubtedly producing a satisfactory effluent, while the condition of the land area was also improved. Yardley, however, is a district that is rapidly increasing, and I consider it important that in the near future the completion of these works should be carried out on bacterial lines.
71. The River Blythe receives comparatively small quantities of effluents from Solihull and similar places. I have already called attention to the fact that it is essential that a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal should be established for Blossomfield, and I note that in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Warwickshire Combined District, he says :—"The plans and specifications of an extensive scheme of drainage to include Blossomfield and other parts of the Solihull district have been prepared by the Surveyor, and are now so far advanced as to be ready for submission to the Local Government Board."
72. Another important river as regards pollution is the Anker, which joins the Tame at Tamworth. It runs through a populous district in the Northern part of the County, and receives effluent discharged from Hinckley in Leicestershire, Nuneaton, Foleshill, Bedworth, Atherstone and Polesworth. To begin with, the effluent discharged from Hinckley is unsatisfactory, and I have been in communication with the County Medical Officer of Health of Leicestershire, with regard to this. The Nuneaton works, opened some few years ago, are still producing a satisfactory effluent and extensions on improved lines are being made, as occasion requires. The result of my inspection of the river, above and below the point of discharge at Nuneaton, has been always satisfactory. New works are in course of construction, both at Bedworth and Foleshill, on the bacterial system. The Foleshill works were practically completed at the end of the year, but the Bedworth works were not so far advanced; I hope, however, that in 1907 these works will be completed and in operation. At Atherstone a new filter bed was completed to supplement the work of the Farm. I analysed a sample of the effluent produced by it, and found it to be of very good quality. I believe it will be found necessary at an early date to institute further filter beds to improve the condition of the effluent. At Polesworth, the condition of affairs so long complained of remains as at the date of my last Report, and untreated sewage to the extent of some thousands of gallons per day is running directly into the river Anker and the Coventry Canal.
73. In addition to the above, I have given attention to the pollution of the brook by the sewage of Monks Kirby, and a scheme has been evolved to improve the matters complained of.
74. I have also examined plans submitted for the erection of a new bacterial plant for Hatton Asylum. The plans showed a very excellent scheme, and I have little doubt that a first-class effluent will be continuously produced by the works when completed.

75. On consideration, it will be evident that the completion of so many Sewage Works necessitates a vast amount of inspection. It is obvious, too, that it is impossible for me personally to give the necessary time to the inspection of all the sewage works and streams in the County, and I feel it my duty to ask your consideration of the fact, whether it would not be in the interest of the County as a whole, and of the individual districts comprised in it, for an Inspector to be appointed whose duty it should be to periodically inspect all streams in the County, and all Sewage Works, calling my attention to deficiencies, taking samples for analyses, and pointing out where results are not obtained commensurate with the money expended in the institution of the works. Such officers have been found necessary in many other Counties, and I am quite sure that there is a wide field for the labours of such an one in Warwickshire.

76. From a scientific point of view, there is little to record in the development of sewage treatment during the year. The bacterial system has been improved, and is now established on a firm basis, as being the one by which Nature works. All the new filters erected or contemplated, are on the percolating system, with mechanical distributors, and it is in such small details as quality and size of filtering medium, and method of distribution, that advance has been made during the year. Personally, I consider that for ordinary domestic sewage, there is no doubt whatever that best results are obtained by the use of a fine medium, special care being taken to see that the distribution of the sewage over the area is equal.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

77. During the year, 39 Schools only were closed in the Administrative County on account of the prevalence of Infectious diseases, compared with 56 in the previous year. Of these 18 were for Measles, 5 for Scarlet Fever, 6 for Whooping Cough, 5 for Diphtheria, 4 for Mumps, and 1 for Itch.

78. As in past time, it will be observed the great majority of the cases where closure was carried out were due to Measles, and there can be no doubt that it is chiefly on account of the prevalence of this disease that School closure can be justified.

79. In my Report for last year, I touched upon the question of School closure from the sanitary point of view, and I am glad that further experience, in large centres particularly, supports the view I laid down, that School Closure should only be adopted after very careful consideration. Many instances have come to my notice where school teachers and others have asked that the Sanitary Authority should close a School, the matter being looked at from the Educational rather than from the Sanitary point of view. I can only repeat what I have said before, that except in the cases of Infants' Schools, in relation to outbreaks of Measles, and undoubtedly in certain cases of Diphtheria, School Closure is often a useless and wasteful procedure.

80. The important question of the disinfection of Schools has come to the front during the year, and it is likely that in the future much more will be done in the way of purification and cleansing in the County, than has been done in the past.

VACCINATION.

81. In the Appendix will be found tables giving the results of the work of the Vaccination Officers, from all the districts of the Council, for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1906.

82. It is very satisfactory to again be able to record that Vaccination on the whole, is efficiently carried out in the County. In only two districts, namely, Rugby Urban and Rugby Rural, are there a large number of cases remaining un-vaccinated at the date of the Return, for which Certificates of Conscientious objection to Vaccination have not been obtained, the figures being: Rugby Urban 171, and Rugby Rural 168. This of course necessitates that a comparatively small number of children born in and around Rugby have been successfully vaccinated, and although the number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection to Vaccination has not been excessive, yet a large proportion of the children are liable to be stricken with Small-pox, when the next epidemic arrives.

83. Taking the whole of the Reports submitted, I find that 71·6% of the children born were reported as successfully vaccinated. I do not consider this figure to be particularly satisfactory, but it arises, not from defaults in the County as a whole, but from a few particular districts. In Nuncaton and Chilvers Coton, little more than half the children born were successfully vaccinated, no less than 293 Certificates of Conscientious Objection being obtained. The only other district where the number of Certificates was excessive was Folcshill, where 94 were obtained.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

84. Great improvements have been effected in the methods of refuse removal from dwellings, during the last few years, but I doubt, if speaking generally, there is any department of work which comes within the scope of the District Councils, which requires more attention than this. In many of the districts of the County—Urban and Rural—weekly scavenging takes place, and as a consequence, no house refuse and dust, is left in the immediate vicinity of dwellings to breed flies and spread contamination to food and milk, and perhaps cause outbreaks of disease. In other districts, however, the methods adopted are inefficient.
85. The Reports as a rule do not deal very fully with the methods of refuse disposal, and consequently I cannot in detail describe what is done in particular districts; I am convinced, however, that as a whole, in the populous portions of the County, the work is fairly well carried out, though I still see dust and refuse deposited in the roadway in some districts, a plan which I have condemned as being undoubtedly prejudicial to health.
86. In several of the Reports mention is made of the conversion of the old-fashioned middens to water-closets and dust receptacles. In his Report for Kenilworth, Dr. WILSON says: "Continuous progress has been made in the conversion of middens into water-closets." The Medical Officer of Health for Castle Bromwich records the same thing, and it is very satisfactory to be able to state that in many of the larger and more populous districts of the County, middens have almost entirely passed away, and with them the pollution of soil around dwellings, which, however well they are constructed, is more or less inevitable.

PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

87. I am pleased to be able to record that for the first time, the Annual Report of every District Medical Officer of Health has been printed and circulated. I have long urged the importance of this, and I congratulate the District Councils on appreciating the importance of spreading among the Ratepayers of their districts, the important facts associated with the public health.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

88. Last year I recorded that in the case of two districts no Reports were received. In 1906 I received every Report but one, viz.: the one from the Inspector of the Bulkington Urban District. The results of inspections will be found tabulated in Tables G and H, and show generally the work which has been carried out in the Inspectors' departments. There can be no doubt, that speaking generally, the work is efficiently done, and the public are much indebted to the painstaking work of these Officers in safe-guarding health.

BYE-LAWS.

89. I have been able to Report for some time past, that as regards the adoption of Bye-Laws throughout the County, not much progress was being made. I called attention last year to the development of the village of Arley as a colliery centre, and advised that it was imperative for bye-laws to be adopted in the Nuneaton Rural District. I am pleased to be able to report that the Medical Officer of Health states building bye-laws have been submitted for approval, and will be adopted in 1907, and as showing the want of bye-laws at the present time, he further states that 18 new houses have been built in Arley, and 8 in Astley. In only two other districts is mention made of this subject, namely, Tamworth and Southam. In the case of Tamworth, the Medical Officer of Health says: "A Committee has been appointed to revise the bye-laws, and considerable progress has been made with this work." As regards Southam, I have quoted a paragraph from the Medical Officer of Health's Report in my summary, and I can only state how strongly I support his recommendation of the importance of bye-laws in this district.

WATER SUPPLY.

90. Much good work, as heretofore, has been done during the year, in improving the water supplies of districts, both Urban and Rural. In many of the larger districts, indeed, the houses are supplied almost exclusively from public sources, and there is a continuous extension going on and substitution of water from public supplies for polluted wells in nearly all districts. In the Meriden Rural District, it would appear that the village of Marston Green is now capable of being supplied from the mains of the Birmingham Water Department, while the extension of the water main of the North Warwickshire Water Company to Meriden and Hampton is reported as having been taken in hand, and will soon be completed. As regards the Special Report made by the Medical Officer of Health of the Southam Rural District, at the request of the Local Government Board, which I have already brought before your notice, Dr. WILSON says such Report

“was duly submitted to the Southam Rural District Council, and copies forwarded to the Local Government Board and the Warwickshire County Council, but I cannot say that the question has been taken up with much zeal so far.” This appears to be a matter which requires early attention.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

91. I am pleased to be able to state that there appears to be a growing appreciation of the facilities offered by the County Council scheme, whereby Medical practitioners in the County may send specimens for bacteriological examination to the University of Birmingham. I receive no record of the cases actually sent in, but I can tell that the custom of sending such samples is becoming more universal. Perhaps in no case is this practise more important than in judging whether in cases of Diphtheria it is safe for patients—particularly children—to mix with others. Several cases came under my notice during the year, where infection was shown to be present, although the patient appeared to be perfectly well. I hope that in time it will become a routine practise after all cases of Diphtheria, for a certificate of freedom from infection, proved bacterially, to be demanded before a child's return to school is permitted.

COW-SHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

92. In the tabular form of work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances will be found the number of inspections of Cow-sheds, Dairies and Milk Shops made in the County. I am glad to be able to report that in nearly all districts of the County, regulations have been made for the proper carrying on of milk businesses and Dairies. During the year the model Regulations have been adopted in the district of Kenilworth. I regret to notice that the Rural District of Southam is still without such Regulations, though the adoption of them is urged by the District Medical Officer of Health. I have quoted his remarks in my Summary of his Report, and can only say looking at the great interest which the production of milk now has for the general public, that it is much to be regretted this matter should be allowed to hang fire.

HEALTH VISITORS.

93. During the whole of 1906 we had four Health Visitors available for work in the County. One change occurred in the staff, Miss Fox resigning, while Miss COLLES was appointed in her place. Altogether, 3,079 visits were made, while no less than 178 Health Talks or short Lectures were given to the children in Elementary Schools.
94. It is very pleasing to me to be able to record the growing appreciation of the work of the Health Visitors. Warwickshire was the first County to try the experiment, under its own auspices, of Health visiting. During the year I had many enquiries from Officers connected with other County Councils, as to our work and its nature. In one or two instances I have heard that systems have been established on the lines we have followed. Even more satisfactory, however, is the outwardly expressed appreciation of teachers and others, as to the good work being done.
95. In work of this kind, it is necessary that as experience enables us to do it, changes should be made in the type of work undertaken. I am certain that the greatest value is to be obtained, in spreading information as to the proper feeding, and general treatment of infants, and to this end, during the year I suggested the carrying out of work, by means of which we were enabled in many instances to discover children soon after they were born, and thus to advise the parents on their treatment before wrong measures were begun. I have heard it stated that such work is unnecessary because the motherly instinct becomes operative and women intuitively know what to do. Unhappily this is far from being the case. I am sorry to state that at the present time the true maternal instinct seems largely in abeyance.
96. Artificial feeding is common, and a very large proportion of the preventable Infantile Mortality is due to ignorance of the proper method of treating children. Under the head of “Infant Mortality” I have quoted the result of some observations made on groups of children, so I need not further refer to this now.
97. Much help during the year has been given to the School Attendance Officers in dealing with cases of verminous heads, ringworm, etc., when these prevented children attending School, and I think testimony should be borne to the great value of the services the Health Visitors have rendered in this direction.
98. As the teaching of Hygiene is not yet compulsory in our Elementary Schools, I have endeavoured to improve the teaching given by the Health Visitors, by at least in one instance, arranging for a short course of Lectures on Elementary Health subjects, so that there should be something like continuity in the teaching. This I hope still further to extend in the future.

99. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Charity Organisation Society, for the help they have rendered the department in bringing cases where good could be done to our notice.

100. I am pleased to be able also to report that the Borough of Aston Manor have appointed a Health Visitor, working under the District Medical Officer of Health, which has relieved me of a good deal of work in this populous town, but I cannot help being struck—with the staff at my disposal—by the enormous amount of work to be done, which unhappily cannot be dealt with.

101. I expressed the hope last year that some voluntary aid might be given by lady workers, in some of the districts, who would carry on the work after the Health Visitor has been transferred to another part of the County. I am now in the hope of being able to shortly initiate a scheme which will receive public support and do good work in this direction.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

102. I am able again to append to my Report, tables of Meteorological Observations, taken both in Sutton Coldfield and in Leamington. It will thus be seen that the rainfall was rather less in the north than at Leamington, though the mean temperatures was not quite so high. In both portions of the County it will be observed maximum temperatures of over 90 occurred. It is interesting to bear in mind that the high temperatures of the autumn, as is always the case, were not associated with low death-rates, and although the increase in Warwickshire was comparatively small, yet as I have pointed out elsewhere, the increase in the Infantile death-rate from Diarrhœa may be largely placed to the credit of the hot and pleasant autumn enjoyed.

ADULTERATION.

103. During the year, 744 samples were submitted to myself and my colleague as County Analysts, of which 684 were submitted by the three County Inspectors, 30 by Inspector WITHERS on behalf of the Rugby Rural District Council, 29 by Inspector PARSONS on behalf of the Rugby Urban District Council, and 1 by Inspector PARKER, on behalf of the Tamworth Rural District Council. No samples were submitted by private purchasers.

104. Of the 744 samples submitted, 55 proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage of articles adulterated to those submitted of 7·4%. This is rather above the record of the last four years, the figures being respectively 6·5, 5·4, 6·06 and 5·2.

105. It will be noticed that there was a considerable increase in the number of samples submitted, namely from 610 in 1905, to 744 in the year under review. This was in accordance with the suggestion I made to your Committee in my last Report, and I think the results have shown the justification of my remarks.

106. At the suggestion of the Local Government Board, a large number of samples of tinned and potted meats were submitted by the Inspectors in the Summer and Autumn, owing to the scare caused by statements made in respect to the practices carried on at Chicago. The result of the investigation, in a few words, was to show that what I may call the plain articles, such as corned beef, tongue, etc., were in all cases of good quality, free from chemical preservatives and from colouring matter, and that the tins were sound and the contents free from putrefaction. In the case however of certain compounds, such as Strasbourg meat, ham and chicken, both colouring matter and preservatives were found. A sample of anchovy paste was coloured with oxide of iron, as was also a sample of potted ham and tongue, and one of Strasbourg meat, while this latter also contained boric acid as a preservative, as did a sample of ham and tongue. As I reported at the time, the results generally, particularly as regards the plainer foods, were satisfactory, and I think that at the present time, particularly after the attention which was called to the matter by the public press, that the ordinary brands of meat may be considered quite safe and useful supplies of food.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

107. Tables showing the work done by the Inspectors of the District County Councils, are now issued by the Local Government Board, and from a perusal of these in the Reports, I am of opinion that the work is being well carried out in the County, and that much good has resulted from the inspection given by Officers under these Acts.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

108. The work under this Act has been carried out on the same lines as I originally suggested. The County is divided into four districts, in each of which, a qualified midwife deals with all the registered midwives in that portion of the County. Very careful inspection, too, has been made at the homes of the midwives, of the homes themselves, their instruments, dress, etc.
109. It was to be expected that in the early days of the administration of the Act, great difficulty would be found in dealing with some of the very old midwives. Several of these are over 70, and I believe one or two are over 80. In a large number of instances, I have written the midwives on the report of the Inspectors, that their practice was not carried on satisfactorily, and in nearly every case improvement has been effected. Very few cases have occurred where I have thought it necessary to advise that a report should be made to the Central Midwives Board. In one instance, a very glaring case was reported by Miss MACKENZIE, and I collected evidence and laid it before the Penal Committee of the Central Midwives Board, with the result that the midwife was struck off the roll.
110. All cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of midwives have been dealt with, and reports have been made to me by the District Medical Officer of Health, except in a few instances.
111. I am glad to be able to report that the untrained midwives are showing a much greater appreciation of the value of cleanliness and of the use of disinfectants, and altogether, I am sure the standard of practice has been raised.
112. As regards my suggestion that Scholarships should be given for the training of midwives, in order to maintain the supply of competent women in the County, though nothing was done in the year under review, the matter was maturing, and since its close, a scheme has been elaborated, which I think will be of great value to the County.
113. The total number of midwives on the roll is 360, but the actual number who sent in notification of intention to practise was 281.
114. I have received and dealt with during the year, 80 notices of still-born children, and 143 notices of sending for medical help by midwives.

SPECIAL DEATH-RATES.

115. In previous years, I have given columns showing the death-rates in the County from the three Zymotic diseases, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever. I think perhaps, though the list is getting a lengthy one, that it will be interesting to maintain the statistics for some little time.

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1889.	0·12	0·12	0·10
1890.	0·07	0·07	0·13
1891.	0·13	0·08	0·20
1892.	0·10	0·08	0·07
1893.	0·19	0·12	0·05
1894.	0·05	0·08	0·05
1895.	0·06	0·19	0·09
1896.	0·11	0·25	0·18
1897.	0·09	0·11	0·12
1898.	0·13	0·10	0·07
1899.	0·25	0·15	0·08
1900.	0·22	0·14	0·04
1901.	0·13	0·16	0·11
1902.	0·09	0·12	0·15
1903.	0·04	0·11	0·12
1904.	0·07	0·18	0·10
1905.	0·04	0·14	0·05
1906.	0·07	0·16	0·05

116. It will be seen that the rate from Scarlet Fever is identical with that of last year, one of the lowest ever recorded. The rate from Diphtheria is practically the same, while that from Typhoid Fever, for reasons which I have given in the Report, shows an increase, but is very much below the average for the series of years.

CONCLUSION.

117. Though during the year 1906 there has been no new departure in Sanitary administration as regards the County, yet having regard to the climatic conditions, there can be no doubt whatever, that the records are quite satisfactory. In every department which comes under the survey of the Sanitary Committee, good work has been accomplished, and perhaps in no direction has there been a greater advance than in the work of the Health Visitors, a work which I am pleased to state is now receiving marked attention at the hands of other County Councils. Some of these are now becoming convinced that what was an experiment, when first tried by Warwickshire, is assured of success and worthy of imitation.

118. I desire to express my thanks to the District Councils, and to all their Officers, and also the Vaccination Officers of the County, for the help which they have afforded me, not only in bringing out this Report, but in matters of administrative work throughout the year, and I trust, and indeed have little doubt, that not only will these relations remain as at present, but that a more intimate acquaintance will lead to a better understanding, and conviction that all are working solely for the Sanitary well-being of the dwellers in Warwickshire.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.

County Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

ASTON MANOR.

119. Mr. F. H. MAY at the commencement of his Report regrets that the health of this district in the year under review, did not tend to manifest those very favourable features which characterised the two previous years. He says: "There was again a large mortality from epidemic Diarrhoea, which consequently helped to maintain a high Infantile Mortality rate for the town. During the latter half of the year, a marked increase in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever occurred suddenly, reaching to an epidemic, which caused a considerable amount of anxiety, but which showed signs of diminution towards the close of the year. Diphtheria, which had increased throughout the country generally, became more prevalent in the Borough, running concurrently with the epidemic of Scarlet Fever. Measles was endemic during the year, and at times outbreaks occurred which necessitated three Infant Departments of Schools being closed. One case only of modified Smallpox occurred in the district, which was imported. Typhoid Fever did not increase its hold upon the district to any marked extent."
120. He records an improved Birth-rate compared with the previous year, while the Death-rate is only 0·8 higher than in 1905.
121. Referring to the population, he states that according to the estimate of the Registrar General, this for the middle of 1906 was 82,288, but he very properly points out that this is only a calculated population, based on previous increase between census populations, and that it is almost certainly too high, so that the rates calculated upon the population, will be too low. He believes the population to be about 81,594, and gives very fully the reasons, based on local knowledge, which cause him to form this estimate. He says, however, that he considers it necessary for uniformity, to continue to calculate the mortality rates on the Registrar General's estimate, though by so doing he adopts probably the least reliable figure.
122. It is very curious that out of 2,270 births, the number of males and females was almost equally divided, the figures being 1,136 and 1,134 respectively.
123. Although the birth-rate is higher than in 1905, it is no less than 3·6 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years. Mr. MAY says, "The declining birth-rate has been a marked and regrettable feature of recent years in the history of Aston Manor, and I fear will not rise considerably, especially as the general birth-rates of the Country, as shown by the Report of the Registrar General, are in the same direction."
124. He also quotes from the Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar General, the following paragraphs:—
- "Some of the causes of the decreasing birth-rate are easy to ascertain, while others are obscure."
- "Apart from the deliberate restriction of child bearing, and from any changes that have taken place in the physical, social and economic conditions of the people, the principal factors that have an influence on the birth-rate are:—
- "1. Variations in the proportion of women of conceptive ages in the population.
 - "2. Variations in the marriage rate.
 - "3. Variations in the age-constitution of married women of conceptive ages."
125. He gives an interesting table, showing how the decrease in the birth-rate has altered the age-distribution of the population. The table shows that in 1881, the number of persons living under 10 years, was very much higher than in 1901, while from 45 years and upwards, the number of people living has increased.
126. Referring to the Death-rate, he says:—"It is again pleasing to report that the general Death-rate for Aston Manor for the year 1906, is a fairly low one for such a densely-populated town, being 14·9 per thousand of the population. This was only a slight increase on 14·1 in the preceding year, which was the lowest death-rate in Aston Manor but one, viz.: 12·9 in 1902. This death-rate of 14·9 per thousand also compares very favourably with the average death-rate of the Borough for the previous ten years, which was 15·7, the general death-rate for England and Wales for 1906 being 15·4, that of the 76 great towns 16·0, and the 142 smaller towns 14·4."

127. As regards deaths from Zymotic diseases, the rate per 1,000 was 2·9, against 2·0 in 1905, but the rate of 2·9 was fractionally below the average of the previous 10 years. Mr. MAY says :—" As Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have both been epidemic in the Borough during the latter part of the past year, together with the usual epidemicity of summer Diarrhoea, the Zymotic death-rate has been consequently increased, although the epidemic of Scarlet Fever, being mild in type, did not contribute many deaths ; but as I have stated in previous reports, the Zymotic mortality rate cannot be regarded as a true index of the healthiness of a densely populated area like Aston Manor, owing to the irregularity in the epidemicity and severity of type of these particular diseases, which may or may not be prevalent during a year, and which may run concurrently as in the past year. It is to be remarked that, although Scarlet Fever has been epidemic, only seven deaths have occurred, yet 28 deaths have been recorded from Measles, and 20 from the increased prevalence of Diphtheria."
128. As is so often the case, the Infantile Mortality was somewhat heavy, and was 162 per 1,000 registered births, but although it was above the rate for the previous year, it is satisfactory to record that it is below the average rate for the previous 10 years.
129. The increased Infantile Mortality rate was chiefly due to epidemic Summer Diarrhoea. Of the 368 deaths of infants, no less than 109 were due to Diarrhoeal diseases, and 32 to Enteritis and diseases of the digestive system, while 39 were due to premature birth, and 46 to Debility and Marasmus.
130. As regards Zymotic diseases, Mr. MAY points out that 28 deaths were due to Measles and 34 to Whooping Cough, and that these were the exact averages for the previous 10 years, but referring to Measles, Mr. MAY says, " These figures do not by any means fully represent the mortality attributable to Measles, as many deaths take place from, and are registered as Laryngitis and Croup, before the rash has declared itself, and later, deaths from Complications, such as Bronchitis and Pneumonia, are registered under these headings, without reference on the death certificates to a previous attack of Measles."
131. He further at some length explains the procedure adopted in the Borough for coping with Measles and Whooping Cough, and states that though as a rule the children from Measles-infected homes are excluded from School until three weeks have elapsed since the last case in the house, or till the parents obtain a medical certificate that the children are fit to return, yet in some instances he finds it necessary to close Infants' Departments of Schools, and he points out that all Schools which have been closed of late years on account of Measles, have been Infants' Departments only.
132. From the Report it appears that Diphtheria has been somewhat prevalent, and both the number of cases and number of deaths have been above the average of the last 10 years. Altogether, including Membranous Croup, 107 cases were notified, of which 22 proved fatal. Referring to the advantages put by the County Council before Medical Practitioners, by means of which they may verify their diagnosis free of cost, Mr. MAY says :—" It is disappointing to find that during the prevalence of this disease the facilities for the bacteriological examination of secretions from suspicious throats were not brought into use as fully as they might have been, especially as the arrangement with the University of Birmingham for the examinations is free to all medical practitioners in Aston Manor and the County of Warwick ; the expenses being defrayed by the County Council. Only 21 positive, and 32 negative results of examinations were recorded for the whole year from this complaint. As I said in one of my previous reports, greater accuracy of diagnosis might accrue by more frequent bacteriological examinations."
133. Scarlet Fever has shown more cases, though fewer deaths, than in the previous 10 years, showing that the cases were on the whole of a mild type. The disease was most prevalent in the latter half of the year. During the first six months, 108 cases were notified, but for the second half of the year 216 cases were notified, being exactly double the number for the previous half-year.
134. No less than 82% of the cases from Aston Manor were isolated in Hospital, this being the highest per centage of removals yet recorded, being 5% higher than the previous year which was then the highest on record.
135. Referring to Isolation, Mr. MAY says :—" Only in a very few instances has Scarlet Fever extended in a household where the first case was isolated in the Hospital, and this year very few return cases have occurred."

136. One case of Smallpox was notified in November, and referring to this Mr. MAY says :—" She was a ' Field Officer ' in the Salvation Army, and had been stationed for some time at Hull, residing there at 53, Lansdowne Street. She states that on October 28th, she visited a woman named Mrs. Brittain, of Walker Street, Hull, who on the following day was found to be suffering from Smallpox, and was removed to Hospital where she died. She further states that this woman's son subsequently developed Smallpox, and was also removed to Hospital. Mrs. P. left Hull for Aston Manor on or about November 8th. She developed a rash about November 23rd, and was notified as suffering from Smallpox on November 25th. She was removed to your Smallpox Hospital on the same day, and the necessary disinfection carried out.

" Those contacts in the Borough who could be traced were offered, and submitted to, re-vaccination, and the Vaccination Officer for the Borough was notified of the outbreak. As Mrs. P. had been attending several meetings at the Salvation Army Citadel, Corporation Street, Birmingham, I informed the Medical Officer of Health for that City. I also communicated by telegraph, and subsequently by letter, with the Medical Officer of Health for Hull, and also with the Medical Officer of Health for Rushden, Northampton, with regard to a contact who had since left the Borough for that district.

" The patient who had been vaccinated in infancy with three marks, only had the complaint in a mild or modified form, and was discharged cured December 31st, and I am pleased to state no further case occurred in Aston Manor.

" This case necessitated the opening up and staffing of the Smallpox Hospital, situated a quarter of a mile from the Fever Hospital, in the height of the Scarlet Fever epidemic, when all the wards there, including the new pavilion were full, which emphasized the wisdom of your policy in retaining the Smallpox Hospital for its original purpose, instead of appropriating it to meet the pressure from Scarlet Fever cases. As I said last year in my Annual Report, when two cases were imported into the town at different times of the year :—" Such cases imported into a densely populated town like Aston Manor, would have been more dangerous centres of infection, had not your Authority been well prepared with a special Hospital for their immediate isolation and treatment ; and although the upkeep of an empty Smallpox Hospital is a considerable item of expense to the town, it is a necessity, and a great safeguard to the community ; also much cheaper than if it were in use."

" To general primary Vaccination, early notification, speedy isolation and the re-vaccination of contacts, I consider is due the success of limiting the spread of this disease."

137. Phthisis caused about the average amount of mortality.

138. Diarrhoea gives a large amount of mortality, much higher indeed than in the previous year, though fractionally below the average of the last 10 years. Mr. MAY says :—" This high mortality has been one of the worst features of the sanitary history of the year, and has been the chief means of increasing the Infantile Mortality rate."

139. Mr. MAY deals with the question of the scourge as affecting infant life, and explains how important it is to look after the cleanliness of houses, the boiling of milk, the reduction of flies in and around the dwelling, and points out that the Committee has recently appointed a lady Health Visitor, whose special function it is to help mothers in dealing with such matters.

140. Typhoid Fever I am pleased to state was only prevalent to a degree equal to about half the average of the previous 10 years. The mortality from it was about the average. Mr. MAY says :—" The almost continued diminution of Typhoid Fever since the epidemic of 1899, is an indication of the improved sanitary condition of the Borough, and although there has been this slight increase during the past year, I do not anticipate any great increase in the future."

141. He also says :—" Typhoid Fever is generally endemic in densely populated towns like Aston Manor, where privies and middens are not yet all abolished, and polluted soil remains round dwelling houses, and it will be some years yet before the district is entirely a water-closet town. The urgent need of speedily converting these privies and middens into water-closets has been long recognised by your Health Committee, and no amount of pains and energy have been spared by your Sanitary Staff towards the abolition of privies and middens generally, and wherever possible, I have, with the help of your Inspector, endeavoured to get the privies and middens at Typhoid infected houses, converted into water-closets and dry ashpits, and have in many other instances inspected privies and middens, in order, if necessary, to give medical evidence of their danger to health."

142. In that part of the Report dealing with the Sanitary state of the district, Mr. MAY refers to closet accommodation, as he has done before. He points out the urgent importance of doing away with midden privies as quickly as possible, and reports that 334 water-closets were substituted for such during the year, while 49 new water-closets were put in.
143. He reports also that a portion of the Borough—Yates Street in Brook Ward, and Manor Road in Park Ward—has been systematically inspected during the year.
144. Thirty-three reports were made in regard to overcrowding, and in 16 instances notices were served to abate nuisances arising from it. Seventeen of these cases were brought to light by the instrumentality of the Lady Health Visitor.
145. The Report also deals fully with the action taken under the heads of Offensive Trades, Slaughter-houses, House Refuse Removal and Disposal, and the work done under the Factory and Workshop Act. It also describes the development of the Isolation Hospital accommodation which has taken place up to the present time, and explains the terms of the new agreement which has just been entered into with certain surrounding Authorities, for treatment of Infectious cases outside the district.
146. Appended to the Report is one from the Health Visitor, based on special work done during 1906, particularly in relation to the feeding and tending of infants, which shows that an immense amount of very valuable work has been accomplished, which must tend in the future even more than at present, to the advantage of the residents of the Borough of Aston.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
82,288	27·6	14·9	2·9	162

BULKINGTON.

147. Mr. PEACOCK is able to record an increased Birth-rate in 1906, compared with the previous year, while the Death-rate also shows an increase, and reaches the somewhat high figure of 19·1. It was also high in the previous year.
148. A most satisfactory feature, is the diminished Infant Mortality, the figure being less than half what it was in the previous year.
149. Only 8 cases of Infectious disease were notified, viz. :—4 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria, 1 Membranous Croup, and 1 Enteric Fever. Three out of the four cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Joint Hospital for the district.
150. Mr. PEACOCK refers to the Factories and Workshops and Out-workers houses in the district, and shows these have been visited from time to time, and have been found satisfactory.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,622	31·4	19·1	1·8	58

ERDINGTON.

151. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL is enabled to again report very favourably of the health in this large district during the past year, and the report is all the more favourable in that it follows two years, in one of which, the lowest death-rate ever recorded occurred. He calls particular attention to the rapid increase of the district, and estimates the population to have increased to 24,413. He is able to record that the decline in the birth-rate, which has been so marked of late years, has not continued during 1906, in fact there is an increase of 1·66 compared with the previous year. He also reports that the number of illegitimate births was reduced, compared with the two previous years, though the population has largely increased. As regards the death-rate, this, though exceptionally low for so large a district, shows an increase of 0·7 on the previous year, when as he has before stated, it was the lowest ever recorded. The rate of Infant Mortality is also satisfactory, compared with similar districts, while the causes from which the Infantile deaths occurred were with the exception of six deaths from Diarrhoea, practically from diseases which Sanitation finds it difficult to deal with. He refers the increase of Diarrhoeal diseases to climatic conditions, particularly the warm dry period at the end of the summer.

152. Referring to Zymotic disease, he says :—" Only 18 deaths have been registered from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, compared with 13 in the previous year, and 36 in 1904. The deaths registered were as follows :—Whooping Cough, 5 ; Measles, 3 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; Diphtheria, 1 ; and Diarrhœa, 8."
153. There was no Smallpox reported, and not a single death from Scarlet Fever, while as regards Diphtheria, he says that the tendency to suffer from attacks of throat illness, has been but little marked. Referring to this further, he says :—" The large majority of the cases occurred in houses where there were no sanitary defects, but where such defects were found, they were quickly remedied. I have no doubt that in the majority of instances the cases have spread through the agency of school attendance."
154. He further says :—" I am glad to be able to record that in a large number of instances, advantage was taken of the County Council scheme, whereby practitioners in districts can have their diagnosis aided by the examination of swabs taken from the throats of the patients."
155. Referring to Phthisis, he says the mortality from this disease has been almost identical with that of the previous year, 17 deaths having occurred as compared with 16. He regrets, however, to state that compared with 1903, when only 7 deaths were registered, the number is somewhat high. In the Workhouse, the mortality remains high, as one would expect it to do, 79 deaths having occurred, as compared with 86 in the previous year.
156. With further reference to Phthisis, he says :—" Though Consumption is a disease which takes a very large toll of life in Great Britain, yet we must not, when compared with other districts, consider our results unsatisfactory. The per centage of deaths due to Phthisis is 6·9. As in the previous year, I find a considerable portion of the deaths occurred in the poorer district, namely, in the Short Heath Ward, 7 out of the 17 occurring here. This points to what I have previously referred to, namely, the association of Consumption with malnutrition and over-crowding."
157. He calls attention to the fact that the very rapid increase of the population, and the large number of new houses built, makes it necessary to appoint a Sub-Inspector, as the number of tenements to be visited and inspected is now so great that it is impossible for one man, however good he may be, to carry out the work efficiently.
158. Full details are given of the work done in improving the water supply and drainage, and the excellencies of the scavenging carried on is testified to, while as regards Vaccination, he shows that the Vaccination Officer has most assiduously performed his duties, and as a matter of fact, only eight Certificates of Conscientious Objection to Vaccination have been obtained.
159. He reports that there is a slight increase in the number of Workshops in the district, namely 54, as compared with 52 in the previous year, and that there are no underground bakehouses.
160. In conclusion he states :—" As in the past few years we have been practically free from diseases associated with sanitary defects, and the enlightened policy which has been maintained in the district, is again showing the best results in low rates of Mortality, and high Sanitary condition. In looking round to see in what direction improvements are required, I do not find that there is any one which can be called urgent, except what I have referred to at some length previously, namely, the appointment of a Sub-Inspector."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
24,413	25·76	10·52	0·73	108

KENILWORTH.

161. Dr. WILSON records a higher Birth-rate than in the previous year, while the Death-rate is also slightly higher, and fractionally above the average of the previous 10 years.
162. The rate of Infant Mortality, which was very good in 1905, has risen to the high figure of 148 per 1,000 births in 1906. This Dr. WILSON says is entirely due to the excessive number of deaths registered as due to premature birth, amounting to 8, or more than a third of the total number.
163. While Consumption was only responsible for 1 death during the year, 8 were due to other forms of lung disease, 10 to Cancer and 8 to Heart disease. With the exception of a single death attributed to Whooping Cough, there were no other deaths recorded as due to any kind of Fever or Infectious disease, so that the death-rate from Zymotic disease was the exceedingly low one of 0·21, or only half that of the previous year, which was exceedingly low.

164. Only 14 cases were notified from Infectious diseases under the Act, namely, 2 Diphtheria, which were not associated with each other, 10 Scarlet Fever, and 2 Erysipelas. Of the cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 were removed to Hospital.
165. In consequence of the prevalence of Mumps and Chickenpox, the National School was closed on Dr. WILSON's Certificate, at the end of the year, and he says it is gratifying to note that no case of Typhoid occurred during the year.
166. Twenty-seven new houses were built, and in each case the Water Company's supply was laid on.
167. Dr. WILSON records that the scavenging of the town was well attended to, and continuous progress made in the conversion of ashpit middens into water closets.
168. Referring to the Sewage Works, Dr. WILSON says :—"The sanitary event of the year has been the completion of the new outfall sewage works on approved bacteriological lines, which it is hoped will prevent any further pollution of the Finham Brook."
169. The Report of the Inspector of Nuisances is appended, and is of a satisfactory nature.
170. The Inspector refers in the case of Bakehouses to the fact that on two occasions he had to warn occupiers about (1) keeping foodstuffs in bakehouse, (2) keeping coals for oven in bakehouse. He also reports that one of the poorest bakehouses in the district has been improved as regards air space, by the raising of the ceiling level.
171. He also reports considerable improvement in the Cow-sheds of the district, notably by a new roof and re-drainage in one case, and in the other, by the construction of a paved way and better facilities for the removal of manure.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
4,810	28·0	14·9	0·21	148

LEAMINGTON.

172. Dr. BROWNE records a still decreasing Birth-rate, viz. : 17·5, which is below the average of the last 10 years. He says :—"The birth-rate of the Borough has been gradually lessening for over 20 years. There are no large industries to induce the working classes to settle here, and a large majority of the better classes of inhabitants are beyond the fruitful age. The female births very much exceed the male births." In a table he gives, he shows that in only one of the four Wards of the Borough, namely the South-East, does the birth-rate exceed 20, while in Milverton and Lillington it is only 14.
173. The Death-rate was the same as the previous year, and slightly below the average for the last 10 years.
174. The Infantile death-rate has risen to 126 per 1,000, and is I consider somewhat high for a town like Leamington.
175. The deaths from Phthisis, Dr. BROWNE reports, were slightly below the average.
176. The Zymotic death-rate was again very low, namely 0·5, but this he says was slightly above the average, owing to the mortality from the great heat during April and August.
177. As illustrating how mild Scarlet Fever is at the present time, of the 92 cases, not one proved fatal, and 86 were removed to the Infectious Hospital.
178. Measles was prevalent in January, and it was found necessary to close Lillington School for three weeks.
179. Diphtheria was notified in 28 cases between February and December, and 6 cases were removed to Hospital.
180. Referring again to Phthisis, Dr. BROWNE says :—"I now find that voluntary notification of this disease is of no use whatever. Only one case was reported to me. There were 13 deaths. In the early part of the year I asked the Local Government Board to make Pulmonary Tuberculosis a notifiable disease, thinking that so doing would be for the public benefit, as I look upon the complaint as highly infectious in every way. The Local Government Board refused this permission."

181. Details are given as to the removal and destruction of refuse, the flushing of sewers, and the quality of the Water supply. The average consumption of water per day was slightly over 25 gallons.
182. The Slaughter-houses Dr. BROWNE says, were kept in good condition, while there was one conviction for exposure of bad meat for sale.
183. Referring to the visits of one of the County Council Health Visitors, Dr. BROWNE says :—"Miss COLLES was our Lady Health Visitor appointed by County Council, and who worked zealously amongst the poorer parts of the Borough, according to her instructions from the County Council, teaching how to keep houses clean, how to clothe and feed infants, and as to ventilation and general domestic cleanliness. To do this is no sinecure ; and if all the instructions of Miss COLLES were carried out, we should hear very little complaint of 'Slums.' I hold that there are no 'Slums' in our Borough ; but there are deplorably dirty people in our midst, and I look to the clergy, district visitors and those who visit amongst the poor, to convey to them a knowledge of the evils of dirt."
184. The Report concludes with a Meteorological Table, giving readings of rain-fall, temperature, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
27,140	17·5	14·3	0·51	126

NUNEATON AND CHILVERS COTON.

185. With the exception of the rate of Infant Mortality, which has risen from 115 to 160, the rates recorded by Mr. PEACOCK for this district are satisfactory. The birth-rate is practically identical with that of the previous year, being 32·3 compared with 32·8. In his Report, Mr. PEACOCK deals somewhat fully with the question of Infantile Mortality, and says that in the Nuneaton Ward, the Infantile deaths were principally due to premature births, 18 ; Epidemic Enteritis, 17 ; Diarrhœa, 10 ; Bronchitis, 9 ; Marasmus, 7 ; while in Chilvers Coton Ward the causes were much the same. He states that in his opinion the most potent factor for Infantile Mortality in Nuneaton, is early and improvident marriage. With a view to minimising the large Infantile Mortality, he recommends the following for the consideration of the Council :—1, Health Lectures ; 2, Health Visitors, Nurses ; 3, Earlier information of births, say weekly ; 4, The continued distribution of leaflets on feeding, &c. He also quotes in the Report, the now well known experiment of Alderman BROADBENT, the Mayor of Huddersfield, in presenting £1 to the mother, on a child attaining its first birthday.
186. Referring to Infectious diseases, Mr. PEACOCK records that there were 2 cases of Smallpox, both in un-vaccinated children. These were removed to the Smallpox Hospital.
187. Ninety-six cases of Scarlet Fever were reported, 30 less than in the previous year. Sixty-one cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, as against 26 in 1905.
188. There was a marked falling off in the cases of Diphtheria, as only 11 were notified, as against 33 in the previous year, and none of these were fatal.
189. Measles too was also much less prevalent, only 1 death occurring, as against 13 in the previous year.
190. Diarrhœa caused no less than 43 deaths, as against 14 in the previous year, and was undoubtedly the most important cause of the Infantile Mortality before referred to.
191. As regards Typhoid Fever, 10 cases were reported, of which no less than 6 occurred in Attleborough. In two cases the water was condemned as unfit for use, while in one the drainage was obstructed.
192. Mr. PEACOCK refers to the provision of the Joint Smallpox Hospital, which applies to Nuneaton Urban and Rural, Bulkington Urban, and Foleshill and Atherstone Rural Sanitary Authorities, and says that the work was commenced in May, 1906.
193. Referring to the facilities provided by the County Council for bacterial examinations in certain cases of disease, he says :—"The Council decided to fall in with the suggestion of the County Council in purchasing outfits for Bacteriological Examinations in suspected cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. Letters were sent to each Medical Practitioner stating that they could be obtained at the Council Offices. I regret to say very little use has been made of them."
194. Referring to house accommodation for the working class, Mr. PEACOCK says this is now well provided for, with the exception of a class of house at about 4/- per week for the labourer who earns about £1 per week.

195. He reports that during the year he visited in company with the Sanitary Inspector, the workshops, factories, and outworkers' homes in the district, and is pleased to be able to report that inspection shows them to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

196. He also records that no Schools were closed during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
32,255	32·3	13·0	1·1	160

RUGBY.

197. Dr. WILSON estimates the population of this district to be 21,750.

198. He records a very low Birth-rate, namely 21·1, which is 3·3 per 1,000 less than the average birth-rate of the previous 10 years.

199. He reports a Death-rate of 10·4, which is only 0·4 higher than in the previous year, when of course it was exceedingly low. A very large proportion of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards, no less than 80 being registered, while as regards deaths in infants under one year, only 32 such were registered, giving the very satisfactory figure of 68 per 1,000 registered births, a figure lower even than the satisfactory one of last year.

200. Only 9 deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, including 4 from Diarrhœa, so that the Zymotic death-rate was the very low one of 0·41.

201. Referring to cases notified, Dr. WILSON reports that there were 109 altogether. Of these 60 were of Scarlet Fever, 31 of Diphtheria, 4 of Typhoid Fever, 1 of Puerperal Fever, and 13 of Erysipelas.

202. Speaking of the Diphtheria cases he says :—"The majority were of a very mild type, 15 occurred in Oxford Street Ward, 6 in Albert Street Ward, 1 in Market Street Ward, 4 in Norton Street Ward, and 5 in Warwick Street Ward, but there was at no time any threatened prevalence of the disease in any part of the town.

203. The 4 cases of Typhoid Fever were all associated with each other, and the first case was that of a child who was sent to the grandmother ailing from Bedworth, where its mother had contracted the disease and had been removed to Hospital.

204. On account of the prevalence of Whooping Cough, Dr. WILSON advised the closing of the Infants' departments of Wood Street School and Benn's School in May.

205. Dr. WILSON says :—"Taking into consideration the very low net death-rate, the low Zymotic death-rate, and the very low rate of Infant Mortality, as well as the freedom from any marked prevalence of dangerous Infectious disease, I am pleased to be able to report that the general health of the town has continued to be very satisfactory during the year."

206. Referring to the Water supply, Dr. WILSON records that the large tank on the water tower on Barby Road has been thoroughly cleaned, the filter beds at the Barby Road Avon Waterworks kept clean and in good working order, and every precaution taken to keep the supply pure and wholesome. The analysis of the samples taken quarterly have shown them to be of very good quality. The whole of the hydrants have been kept well flushed.

207. Referring to the new Sewage scheme, Dr. WILSON reports that the scheme now awaits the approval of the Local Government Board.

208. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector is appended, and gives details of the routine work carried out, and mentions among other facts that 29 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,750	21·1	10·4	0·41	68

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

209. Dr. THOMSON considers the population to have remained the same as at the census in 1901.

210. He reports that the Death-rate for 1906 is lower than in any of the preceding 10 years, namely 13·3.

211. The Infant Mortality rate is also extremely low, and about one-half the average for the preceding decade, while the only death from any of the notifiable diseases was one from Erysipelas.

212. Scarlet Fever has been but little prevalent, while 4 cases of Diphtheria were notified, which apparently had no association the one with the other. One of these was undoubtedly imported. Three cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, but all of these were imported from outside.
213. As regards the housing of the working classes, no action was entered upon with respect to house property during the year.
214. He reports that the new Sewage Disposal Works are now in working order, and are effecting their purpose most efficiently.
215. The National School was closed for two weeks in February on account of Measles.
216. Referring to the question of Health Visitors, Dr. THOMSON says :—" It may confidently be expected that the periodic visits of the lady Health Visitors will lead to a decrease in sickness and mortality among young children. I consider their visits to houses among the poor, where there are infants in the family, will be a great benefit.
217. " While it is true that in Stratford we have not to face the difficulty which obtains in many places, that the poor cannot obtain a satisfactory supply of milk for bottle-fed infants, at the same time there are many young children brought up in the town whose mothers would benefit by correct knowledge of how a baby should be fed.
218. " While on this subject it is not out of place to remark that if in warm weather it is, from a commercial point of view, necessary to add preservatives to milk, it is also necessary for the welfare of infants fed on such milk, to keep the amount of preservatives as low as possible. I have seen milk in the Borough which was far from being treated on these lines."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
8,310	22·5	13·3	0·4	56

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

219. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL reports a considerable increase in the population of this Borough, namely 856 persons as far as can be estimated, and shows that the Birth-rate—though still a low one—has risen to 20·6, compared with 19·9 in the previous year.
220. The Death-rate is a very satisfactory one, being for the second consecutive year under 10 per 1,000, and nearly 1·0 per 1,000 below the average of the last 10 years.
221. Referring to Infant Mortality, he reports that the figures show a slight increase on the previous year, yet that the rate is a very low one compared with similar districts, and this is the more satisfactory as it follows a rate which was the lowest on record.
222. Referring to Zymotic Mortality, he records 16 deaths as having been registered from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, namely :—Diarrhoea, 7 ; Measles, 3 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; and Whooping Cough, 4.
223. He states that nothing approaching an epidemic has occurred during the year ; that there has been no Smallpox, and only 14 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, compared with 40 and 79 in the two previous years. The number of cases notified from Scarlet Fever, is a record in the history of the Borough, since notification was commenced.
224. Three deaths were registered as due to Measles, and 4 from Whooping Cough, while 2 occurred from Diphtheria.
225. Only 1 case of Typhoid Fever—in a woman aged 70—was reported, and on examination, nothing could be found on the premises to account for the disease.
226. Consumption has caused a slight increase in mortality, the number of deaths being 16. Referring to this, he says :—" The per centage of Phthisis deaths to total deaths is 8·6, compared with 6·0 in the previous year. This record is pretty nearly the average one for the Country at large, and is in my opinion, not quite a satisfactory one, for a residential, healthy Borough, such as Sutton Coldfield is."
227. There has been a slight diminution in the deaths from Cancer, the number being 14, compared with 17 in the previous year.
228. As regards the use of the Isolation Hospital, he reports that in only seven cases was it found necessary to remove patients to the Hospital.

229. Three Schools were closed during the year, and referring to School closure, he says :—"It is very often one of the most difficult problems confronting the Medical Officer of Health to decide when to take the responsibility of the closure of Schools. I believe the tendency of modern medical opinion is that it is much less necessary than has been thought in the past, and that only in the case of Measles, and this chiefly in the case of Infants' Schools, is it desirable or necessary to recommend the complete closure of a School."

230. "No doubt the time may be looked for—and it is to be hoped that it be not very far distant—when by the closer working of the Sanitary and School Authorities, early and full information will be afforded as to the existence of illness of all types in Schools, and, this being the case, measures will be taken to exclude infected patients and children from infected houses, without having recourse to the more drastic procedure of stopping education for a period in the neighbourhood."

231. Referring to the removal of Household Refuse, he calls attention to the desirability of improving the present system, by the substitution of regular public scavenging for the method now in vogue.

232. The Report further deals with the inspection of Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cow-sheds and Workshops, and referring to Vaccination says :—"From the Table appearing in the Appendix it will be seen that the Return is very satisfactory, as 310 successful vaccinations are recorded out of 369 births registered in the period under review. There is one fact, however, which gives rise to a melancholy reflection, viz., that in 14 cases parents were so ill advised as to obtain Conscientious Objection Certificates to vaccination. This is a figure double that of last year, and if the practice materially increases we must not in the future expect in the Borough the immunity from attacks of Smallpox which has been maintained for so many years past."

233. A full record of Meteorological Readings is appended which is of great value, as showing the climatic conditions experienced in that portion of the County.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
19,347	20·62	9·71	0·82	90

WARWICK.

234. Dr. WILSON reports a Birth-rate practically identical with the previous year, and a Death-rate somewhat higher, though it is fractionally below the average of the previous ten years. A very large proportion of the deaths, namely 73, occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards, while the Infant Mortality rate was the comparatively low one of 99 per 1,000 births, the same as last year.

235. Among causes of death, 2 were attributed to Measles, 5 to Whooping Cough, 4 to Diphtheria, 1 to Typhoid Fever, 5 to Diarrhoea, 9 to Phthisis, 42 to other forms of lung disease, 23 to Heart disease, 12 to Cancer, and 6 to Injuries.

236. The 5 deaths attributed to Whooping Cough, occurred during the first part of the year, and the disease threatened to become so prevalent among children attending Emscote School, that Dr. WILSON advised the closing of the Infants' Department.

237. The number of cases of Infectious diseases notified was 162, compared with 73 during the previous year. The cases notified were as follows :—Scarlet Fever, 31 ; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 70 ; Enteric Fever, 3 ; Erysipelas, 58.

238. Referring to the Diphtheria, Dr. WILSON says :—"Most of the cases were of a mild type, and although few of them were found to be associated with local sanitary defects, and some were no doubt spread through School influence, it was impossible to trace any specific cause. There was no suspicion which could be attached to any milk supply, and though some people were inclined to blame the water supply, which had at times become somewhat turbid on making connections and when certain mains were used for flushing purposes, there was no evidence to support the opinion that water could be a contributing cause. As the majority of the cases cropped up in the Autumn, and were not found to be associated with any particular School, I came to the conclusion, as I reported at the time, that these throat cases were in a large measure due to the fine dust consisting largely of the dried and powdered droppings of manure on the tarred surfaces of the streets and roads. While there is no doubt that tarring the surfaces of streets and roads greatly minimises the clouds of inorganic and gritty dust raised by motor cars, it is evident that the smoothness of the surface presents greater facilities for the pounding or grinding up of animal or organic matter, and for rapidly drying after watering or rain. I am of opinion therefore, that while tarring minimises the clouds of palpable inorganic dust raised by motor cars, it tends to increase the amount of the less palpable particles

of organic matter, and necessitates greater attention to thorough scavenging, especially in more or less crowded thoroughfares. As only 4 of the cases proved fatal, the fatality rate of the disease was low, and, as already stated, the great majority of them were of a very mild type. Up to last year the Borough has continued to be remarkably free from cases of a Diphtheritic nature."

239. Dr. WILSON further says :—" Although the Vital Statistics for the past year are not so favourable as the exceptionally gratifying returns of the two previous years, they may, nevertheless, be pronounced to be fairly satisfactory on the whole."

240. He reports that considerable progress has been made with the new works for augmenting the public water supply.

241. Public scavenging has received careful attention, but he says :—" Owing to the increase in the number of houses, the means and methods of carrying out the work will require some revision, and that is now under consideration."

242. The sewers have generally been kept in good condition, and systematically flushed.

243. He reports that the roads and streets have been kept in good condition, and the dust nuisance has been materially modified by treating the surfaces of all the main thoroughfares with tar.

244. There has been some increase in building operations, as 31 new houses were erected, compared with 17 in the previous year.

245. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector gives full details of the inspection of Slaughter-houses, Bake-houses, Factories, and Workshops.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,260	23·0	14·9	1·38	99

RURAL DISTRICTS.

ALCESTER.

246. Dr. BROWNE considers that there has been no increase of late years in the population of this district, and records on the estimated population, a Birth-rate of 22·1, which is slightly lower than in the previous year, when it was also below the average of the previous 10 years. The Death-rate, however, is slightly lower than in the previous year, being 13·24, against 13·68, and this is slightly below the average of the past 10 years, which was 14·44.

247. There has been some increase in Zymotic Mortality compared with the previous 2 years, but the rate now cannot be considered an unsatisfactory one. The great increase has been in Whooping Cough, from which half the Zymotic disease deaths occurred, and this is a disease very difficult to deal with, by Sanitary Authorities.

248. As regards Infant Mortality, there has been a slight increase compared with the previous year, when the rate was low. For 1906 the rate was 119. Dr. BROWNE ascribes the increased mortality to an increase in the number of deaths from premature births and from Whooping Cough.

249. Of Infectious diseases, the number of cases notified has been very few, namely 29, compared with 42 and 66 in the two previous years. The cases notified were as follows :—Scarlet Fever, 12 ; Diphtheria, 7 ; Membranous Croup, 1 ; Erysipelas, 7 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; and Puerperal Fever, 1.

250. With regard to Scarlet Fever, Dr. BROWNE notes that in only one family was there more than a single case, and all the 12 cases were removed to Hospital where recovery took place.

251. Referring to Diphtheria, Dr. BROWNE says all the cases occurred in different households, in five different localities, at intervals, and were not connected with one another. Five were removed to the Isolation Hospital, as they could not be properly isolated at their own homes. He records also, that in twenty-four suspected cases, use was made of the arrangement by which swabs could be examined under the County Council scheme at the Pathological Laboratory of the Birmingham University.

252. Of the 6 deaths from Whooping Cough, 5 occurred in children under one year of age, while 4 deaths from Diarrhoea occurred also in infants.

253. Referring to Phthisis, Dr. BROWNE says :—" Eight deaths have been registered from this disease during the year, including 2 cases which were brought into the Workhouse Infirmary in an advanced stage of the disease. In accordance with the recommendation of the County Medical Officer—which I advised you to act on last year—the Inspector has disinfected and cleansed the houses in which the fatal cases occurred."
254. Referring to water supply, Dr. BROWNE is able to report that a number of fresh houses in Studley have been supplied by the East Worcestershire Company, while the Alcester Company have continued to give a satisfactory supply to that town, and in the summer months the supply has been more regular.
255. Twenty-five samples of water were analysed during the year, and twenty-one of them condemned.
256. Referring to sewers and drainage, he says that the sewers at Alcester have been well flushed, and the works well managed.
257. He refers to the scavenging of Alcester and Studley as having been carried out under the Inspector in a satisfactory manner, while at Bidford and Ipsley, scavenging has been done satisfactorily under contract.
258. One house has been closed as unfit for habitation, and 41 new houses have been erected, while in two cases, over-crowding was abated after notice.
259. There are no underground Bakehouses in the district, and the ordinary ones are reported upon satisfactorily as up to modern requirements. One Slaughter-house, which was not satisfactory, has been closed.
260. Referring to Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milk Shops, Dr. BROWNE says these have been kept up to their usual standard.
261. He also reports that with the exception of three Workshops, the others have been kept in a fair state, the chief fault being a want of cleanliness. He says there is a considerable reduction in the number of Workshops, as compared with last year, owing to the fact that in the register first made, the names of several shoemakers, carpenters and others were included, who worked at their own homes, and did not employ labour.
262. The Vaccination return appears to be fairly satisfactory, indeed very satisfactory from the point of view of the Vaccination Officer, and the only regret is, that over 10% of the parents obtained certificates of Conscientious Objection.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,400	22·1	13·24	1·05	119

ATHERSTONE.

263. Mr. MEARS reports a considerable fall of the Birth-rate compared with the previous year, namely, from 34·3 to 30·5, the average rate for the last 10 years being 35·5.
264. The Death-rate, though not quite so satisfactory as in the previous year, may be regarded for a district of this kind, a fairly good one.
265. The most interesting part of the report is that only 43 cases of Infectious disease were notified. These consisted of :—Scarlet Fever, 29 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; Membranous Croup, 1 ; Erysipelas, 8 ; and Typhoid Fever, 3. The 3 cases of Typhoid Fever were removed to Hospital.
266. Though the number of notifiable cases reported was small, the Zymotic death-rate was somewhat high, this being due exclusively to a very considerable mortality from Diarrhœa and Whooping Cough.
267. The Infant Mortality is the most unsatisfactory feature of the Report, the figure being 150, while the average for the last 10 years was 142.

Mr. MEARS says :—" No doubt the excessive heat of the summer of 1906 had something to do with the increased Infantile Mortality, but when I find that as many as 22 infants died of Diarrhœa and its allied diseases, and 20 from premature birth, I cannot help thinking that many of these deaths were preventable. I once more this summer issued a pamphlet giving directions as to the proper feeding of children, which I hope may have some good effect. At any rate I notice that the proper feeding bottle is certainly being used more now than formerly."

268. "With regard to premature birth, no doubt this cannot always be prevented, but I am sorry to say in a good many cases these premature births may be avoided altogether, or, the prematurely born child reared, with proper care."
269. "Lastly, if the system of the Mayor of Huddersfield could be adopted, and a premium paid on the life of the infant instead of the death, the Infant Mortality would be less than half."
270. Mr. MEARS also records no less than 18 deaths from Phthisis, and 21 deaths from Cancer.
271. He further says :—"I must once again point out that the District Council has not yet taken steps to provide a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus, and that therefore a thorough disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., in cases of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Phthisis, and infected Midwives, is impossible."
272. Referring to works in the special Parishes, he notices that 23 proper water-closets have been substituted for privy middens, hopper closets, etc., in the parish of Atherstone, while in Polesworth, improvements in the water supply have been carried out, and plans prepared for a new Sewerage scheme.
273. The 3 cases of Typhoid Fever referred to, all occurred in the parish of Hartshill. Mr. MEARS says that one was apparently imported from Brownhills, another from Nuneaton, and he could trace no cause for the third.
274. Referring to this parish he further says :—"The Public Seavenging is not all that could be desired. I have always protested against the practise of depositing the refuse in the road, and think the District Council ought to insist on proper vehicles being provided—as in Atherstone—to wheel it direct to the carts."
275. He calls attention to much the same point in speaking of the parish of Baddesley Ensor, and says :—"I frequently see quantities of refuse thrown on Baddesley Common, and the ash-pits are not cleaned out as frequently as they should be. Public scavenging ought to be established in this village."
276. Appended to the Report, is one from the Sanitary Inspector, in which he states that there is great lack of housing accommodation for the working classes, and consequently a great deal of over-crowding exists in the District, notably in Atherstone and Polesworth.
277. The Inspector also refers to the practise of depositing refuse on the road surface in the Hartshill parish, and says :—"During the year 3 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified from this parish, and two of the cases, had been treated at home upwards of two weeks before they were brought to the notice of the Sanitary Authority, during which time, matter of a highly infectious nature had been deposited in the ash-pits, in ignorance. I immediately communicated with the Contractor, asking him to let the premises receive his attention, and not to allow the refuse to be placed on the street, if this could possibly be avoided. On the occasion of my next visit however, in the course of two or three days, I found that the usual practice had been adhered to, presumably from the fact that he had not the facilities at his disposal for this purpose. Would it have been a matter of surprise if more cases had arisen in the neighbourhood?"
278. He also refers to the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and points out what has been done in the way of keeping them in a sanitary condition, and refers finally to the Common Lodging Houses, and the administration of the Canal Boats Acts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
17,691	30·5	14·1	2·03	150

BRAILES.

279. Dr. FINDLAY records a Birth-rate still below the average of the last 10 years, but rather higher than in 1905, while the Death-rate of 14·3 is considerably below the average for the last 10 years. The Infantile Mortality rate was satisfactory, being only 74, which is 26 below the average of the last 10 years. From the table referring to Infant Mortality, he shows that one half of the deaths occurred during the first month of life, chiefly from weakness from birth, and that of the older children the chief cause is Diarrhœa. The Zymotic death-rate was particularly good, the only deaths occurring being two infants from Diarrhœa.
280. Referring to Infectious diseases, Dr. FINDLAY records 6 cases of Diphtheria, all at Barton-on-the-Heath, and says :—"I traced the origin of the disease to a person who had been suffering from a severe sore throat outside this district, who had apparently recovered, but a few days after his arrival at the house the children became ill. The two other families were infected from personal contact with one of the children before the nature of the disease was discovered. The diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination. The patients were all nursed at their own homes."

281. Three cases of Typhoid Fever were reported, of which two were undoubtedly imported.
282. A case of Puerperal Fever—rapidly proving fatal—occurred in the parish of Tysoe, and another case at Brailes. Referring to this latter case, Dr. FINDLAY says :—“ I consider that the disease was entirely brought about by dirty habits on the part of the woman herself.”
283. Whooping Cough appears to have been but very little present, but a number of cases of Measles occurred at Whatcote and Idlicote in December.
284. Referring to Phthisis, Dr. FINDLAY reports that 4 deaths took place, as compared with 3 last year and 5 in 1905. The annual death-rate from Phthisis is thus 0·6 of the estimated population.
285. Eight deaths were registered as being due to Cancer and Malignant disease. Dr. FINDLAY says :—“ The death-rate from Malignant disease is thus 1·3 per 1,000 of the population, which is below that of last year, when the rate was 1·9, but is still much above the general average of the County, which is now about 0·8 per 1,000 of the population.
286. A very interesting, and to my mind satisfactory feature of the Report, is the statement that no Premature Birth has been registered for three years.
287. Old age is given as the cause of death in 19 instances, compared with 12 last year and 11 in 1904.
288. Referring to the Hospital accommodation, Dr. FINDLAY records the work which has been done since it was opened in 1901, and says :—“ From the number of times which Scarlet Fever has appeared in the different villages, and the comparatively small spread of the disease, I think the Hospital has been the means of preventing several widespread epidemics.”
289. Dr. FINDLAY also records that a complete house to house inspection was made in the parish of Whichford and its hamlet Ascott.
290. He further says :—“ We have taken especial notice of pantries, and have tried to explain to the people the necessity of keeping these places clean. We often find food placed close to dusty rubbish, and, in many of the older houses, the pantries are badly ventilated and the windows stopped up. All pantries should have the windows kept open, and the opening covered with wire gauze to keep out flies, as it is now generally believed that during the summer the access of flies to food, and especially to milk, has the effect of causing Diarrhoea, particularly among infants. In one case, I condemned a house under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The house is now being rebuilt.”
291. Speaking of Dairies and Cow-sheds, he says that as a rule, they have been kept in fairly good condition, and it has not been necessary for the Council to issue any formal notices with regard to them.
292. The Report concludes with a record of Sanitary work completed, contemplated, or required, from which I gather that the water supply at Lower Brailes has been satisfactory, and that some work has been done in improving it. A sewer which became blocked at Halford, was opened and cleansed.
293. At Ilmington, referring to water supply, Dr. FINDLAY says :—“ As mentioned in previous Reports, the Council have accepted tenders for the work of laying pipes, according to the specifications of the Sanitary Inspector, for supplying the whole of the water to the village from the Wedgeworth Spring. Owing to the failure of negotiations with the Law Agent of the owner of one of the fields through which the pipe has to be laid, great delay has taken place, and, I am afraid, it will become necessary for the Council to serve statutory notices if the work is to be proceeded with. The water supplying the upper part of the village at present, is likely to become polluted at any time from the drains of the cottages lying above the supply, and I hope the work for remedying this will soon be carried out. A considerable length of new sewer has been laid at one part of the village.”
294. At Long Compton, the supply has been plentiful, and a new branch main has been laid by the owners. In Tysoe a new sewer has been laid, by which sewage from Upper Tysoe will be taken out of a ditch and connected with the sewers of Middle Tysoe. At Stretton-on-Fosse, the work of laying the pipes for the new water scheme for supplying this village, has now been completed and has acted satisfactorily, being a great convenience to the village.
295. Referring to Sewerage, he further states that the work of replacing the old stone sewers with glazed pipes is being gradually carried on wherever the existing sewers become defective.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
6,049	22·2	14·3	0·3	74

CASTLE BROMWICH.

296. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL is enabled to report very satisfactory Birth and Death rates for this district, the birth-rate having increased from 20·0 in the previous year, to 25·5, and the Death-rate having declined from 10·68 to 9·65.
297. The Zymotic death-rate is also considerably lower, though the rate of Infant Mortality is somewhat higher. This however was to be expected, when we consider that it was phenomenally low in 1905, and this year it is still satisfactory.
298. As regards Zymotic diseases, the total number of cases notified was 15, or 1 less than the previous year; of these 6 were from Diphtheria, 6 from Scarlet Fever, 1 from Puerperal Fever, and 2 from Erysipelas.
299. Referring to Diphtheria, he says :—" I have visited the cases with the Inspector as they occurred. In the cases at Minworth, there were sanitary defects, and as I have reported before, I attach considerable importance to the fact that several cases have again occurred close to the edge of the district Sewage Farm, particularly when the land has been covered with sewage, a short distance from the houses. I have nothing further to add to my previous remarks, except to say that I am convinced that the Drainage Board and their Engineer are doing everything that is possible to take away the excess of septic sewage which now so frequently floods portions of the farm."
300. It is somewhat curious that while in 1905 there was no death from Consumption, in the year under review there was only one case.
301. Particular attention has been given to the Water Supply of the district. All the new houses erected have been supplied with tap water, while in addition, seven other houses have been so supplied, because their previous supply was polluted.
302. Referring to a better supply of cottages, he says :—" I can with pleasure record that in two instances after calling the attention of the officials of the Drainage Board to the matter, two new cottages on their estate at Minworth have been erected."
303. Referring to Sewerage and Drainage, he says :—" I can report that at Castle Bromwich, Water Orton, Minworth and Curdworth, the sewers have been kept in a very satisfactory condition during the year. There have been no complaints of effluvium nuisance arising from the manholes or ventilators, and the flushing has proved to be effective and satisfactory."
304. He again refers to the importance of the question of Scavenging being undertaken by the Public Authority in certain portions of the district.
305. The Report also details the inspection of Workshops, and referring to Vaccination says, the Table forwarded by the Vaccination Officer is again quite satisfactory, showing that a high standard of primary vaccination is to be found in the district.
306. In conclusion he says :—" I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that great advance has been made in bringing the district to a higher sanitary condition, and I am of opinion that during the year on which we are now entering, further improvement will occur, in that the treatment of the vast volume of sewage by the Tame and Rea Drainage Board will be re-constituted, when many of the evils—unavoidable as they have been in the past—due to the exposure of large quantities of septic sewage on the land, will be done away with, when I hope that the tendency to outbreaks of throat illness, which has always been a marked characteristic of the district, will be very much diminished."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
2,900	25·5	9·6	1·3	81

COVENTRY.

307. Mr. ILIFFE reports a satisfactory Death-rate for this district, and states that only two cases of Infectious disease have been notified, both of them Typhoid Fever, one of which—at Stoke—he attributes to bad drainage, which has been attended to.

308. He reports that attention has been given to the Filter Chamber at Keresley, with the result that the effluent is much improved.

309. He reports that there are no offensive trades carried on in the district, and that the supply of water has been good in quantity and quality.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
430	13·9	9·3	Nil.	Nil.

FARNBOROUGH.

310. Dr. A. TISDALL JOHNS reports somewhat higher Birth, and lower Death-rates than in the preceding year, and states that there has only been one case of infectious disease—namely Scarlet Fever—notified.

311. He reports that a thorough inspection of the whole district has been made by himself, in company with the Inspector, including Dairies, Milkshops, Cowsheds, Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses, Water Supply, Drainage, Carpenter's Shops, Blacksmith's Shops, and Sewage disposal.

312. He reports that the Water supply, which is obtained mostly from springs, has been satisfactory, and he concludes his report with the statement that the district is in a very satisfactory condition at the present time.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,540	18·1	14·8	Nil.	71

FOLESHILL.

313. Dr. ORTON reports a Birth-rate practically identical with that of the previous year.

314. Though there has been an increase in the Death-rate, which for the district was particularly low in 1905, it is, however, in the year under review, lower than in the year 1904.

315. Referring to Infant Mortality, he says :—"The rate shows a great rise on that of last year, owing to the far greater incidence of Epidemic Diarrhoea during the months of August, September and October, which was general throughout the whole of the country, and due to the exceptional heat of the past summer. In 1905, the summer produced very little Infantile Diarrhoea, with only 11 deaths, whilst in 1906 there were 31 deaths from this cause under one year of age. The premature births still form a large proportion of the number, being 23 for the year; and Wasting diseases next with 11."

316. The Zymotic death-rate was also considerably higher than in the previous year.

317. The number of notifiable cases of Infectious diseases recorded was satisfactory, being lower than in any of the four previous years, with the exception of 1905.

318. One case of Smallpox was notified in June, in Binley parish. The man made a satisfactory recovery and Dr. ORTON says :—"I was quite unable to ascertain how he contracted the disease, and the source of infection remains a mystery. The other inmates of the house were re-vaccinated, and no further case occurred."

319. Scarlet Fever was not particularly prevalent, only 46 cases being notified. The cases were upon the whole of a mild type, but a few were of a severe character, and one case died in Hospital.

320. Measles were practically absent throughout the year.

321. Referring to Diphtheria, Dr. ORTON says :—"It is satisfactory to note that this disease still apparently tends to decrease in the district, the notifications having numbered 48 in 1905, 70 in 1904, and 45 in 1903. The mortality is also still lower than formerly, though higher than that of last year. On the removal of the Infectious Hospital to Exhall, your Authority, acting as Board of Guardians, authorised the storage of Anti-Diphtheretic Serum at the Workhouse lodge, under the care of the porter, where it can be obtained by any Medical Practitioner notifying a case in the district."

322. Typhoid Fever became epidemic in the autumn. Referring to this, Dr. ORTON says :—"I regret to say that we have had a sharp epidemic of this disease at Longford, in the parish of Foleshill. The first case was notified as Continued Fever, in August; and, upon visiting the premises, I advised removal of the patient to Hospital, with the idea that the disease might develop into Enteric Fever; and, subsequently, eleven cases occurred in the two houses which adjoined one another, and in one of which the first case under suspicion arose; in all, 38 cases were reported in Foleshill, in addition to 10 Continued Fever

cases, which we may practically regard as coming under the above heading ; and of these, nearly the whole can be traced to infection from the one little locality known as the Croft, or Canal Lane. The disease spread in this street, in my opinion, from ground pollution, as the water supply, being the North Warwickshire Company's mains, was above reproach, whilst the privies and middens were old, and owing to the fact that the Sewerage system was being laid down during the past two years, improvements in these, which would have been insisted upon under ordinary conditions, were allowed to remain in abeyance until connections were made to the sewers, and water closets substituted. Canal Lane itself is in a most dirty condition from accumulated filth, and I am pleased to say that steps have been taken to enforce the Public Health Act, with a view to having the street re-made, and taken over by your Council."

323. "Of the 67 cases—57 Enteric and 10 Continued—no less than 52 were removed to Hospital, 11 from Bedworth, and 40 from Foleshill."

324. "I still trust that we may eradicate Enteric, as an epidemic disease, from our district, and that our Sewerage systems, when in working order, will contribute largely to this result."

325. Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and Dr. ORTON says :—"In neither instance, I am pleased to report, did there appear to be any neglect or negligence on the part of the Midwife in attendance upon the case, and with thorough disinfection of her dress and apparatus, no infection of any further patient took place."

326. Tuberculosis was responsible for 26 deaths, which is a considerable increase on the previous year, when the number was 13, or exactly half. Dr. ORTON says :—"It is partly accounted for by the children who died from Wasting diseases, the sequelæ of the extensive epidemic Diarrhœa, which was so prevalent, as before mentioned, during the hot months."

327. Whooping Cough, which was entirely absent in 1905, appeared—as might be expected—in 1906, and caused 6 deaths.

328. Ninety-nine cases were admitted during the year to the new Isolation Hospital, which was opened on April 14th. Dr. ORTON gives a description of this, which I can state from my own personal inspection is a most admirable Institution, well designed and conducted, and a great acquisition to the district.

329. Dr. ORTON reports that the two common lodging houses previously existing in the district, are no longer so used, the licenses being revoked. He says :—"There is distinct need, however, in my opinion, for respectable lodging-houses at Bedworth and Foleshill, which would tend to prevent some of the overcrowding often reported by the Inspector."

330. As regards water supply, he reports that the Bedworth supply has been much more satisfactory since the new filters have got into working order, while the district of Little Bayton, which has sadly needed a supply of water, has received an extension of the North Warwickshire Company's mains, and is thus satisfactorily dealt with.

331. He says further :—"I regret, however, that Hawkesbury and Sutton Stop are still unsupplied, owing to the Water Company and Canal Co.'s being unable to come to any agreement."

332. Dr. ORTON reports that the Foleshill Sewerage Works became completed in April last, but owing to various delays, the connections have not been made as quickly as he had hoped. He says :—"Since October, however, the work has been proceeded with at a much greater rate. The new street at Longford, known as Station Street West, has, I am pleased to say, since the visit of the County Medical Officer, been sewered for its whole length, and the connections for 56 houses have been made to the same. The Bedworth scheme has not yet been taken over by your Council, although the work is practically completed."

333. He reports also that a complaint was received from the Coventry Rural Council that the Keresley sewerage was not being properly dealt with before discharge into a stream running through their district. He is able to record that by the cleansing out of the tanks and the enlargement of the filter beds, this nuisance has been abated.

334. Two offensive trades exist in the district, viz., the "Bone Manufactory" at Rowley's Green, and the Gut Scraping Business at Bell Green, everything however seems satisfactory, and no nuisance was found to exist, on inspection.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,668	34·3	16·6	3·1	151

MONKS KIRBY.

335. Dr. O'CONNOR records a much reduced Birth-rate, and a slightly decreased Death-rate in the District, while the rate of Infant mortality was a very low one.

336. The only notifiable disease which came under observation was Scarlet Fever, of which 19 cases occurred, 10 of which were in the parish of Monks Kirby.

337. Referring to his report on the insanitary state of Monks Kirby village in his last report, he says :—

“ I regret to say that very little has been done in respect of the insanitation to which I was in duty bound to direct your attention. You have, it is true, considered my recommendations and those of your Surveyor with reference to the scavenging and sewage-disposal of the village ; but, in so far as I am aware, the only tangible result after the lapse of twelve months is the widening and cleansing of the brook. A most salutary step ; but the pollution of the river still goes on, and the insanitation on private premises, a condition precedent to whose efficient rectification is the appointment of a scavenger, remains untouched. I think I am right in suggesting that the owner of all this property is prepared to deal with it effectually if you as a Sanitary Authority will see to its efficient scavenging and sewage disposal. I take it too that the whole of the sewage of the village with the exception of that from two or three houses could be efficiently disposed of by gravitation on an excellent gravelly soil at a very reasonable figure. At the risk of appearing importunate I would urge upon you the necessity for protecting the river from pollution, and would ask your serious consideration as to the necessity for coping with the insanitary conditions under which an uncomplaining poor is constrained to dwell.”

338. On Sept. 26th I accompanied the County Medical Officer of Health and your Surveyor in a further inspection of Monks Kirby, and it is sufficiently significant that Dr. Bostock Hill has not only endorsed, but emphasized every one of my recommendations as to the steps which should be taken in order to place this village on a sanitary footing.”

339. Dr. O'CONNOR records two cases of Scarlet Fever notified at Stretton-under-Fosse. Both patients were removed to the Hinckley Isolation Hospital. Referring to this he says :—“ I trust your District may yet be provided with efficient hospital accommodation, more especially for cases of Enteric Fever.”

340. An outbreak of Scarlet Fever of a very mild type took place in Copston Magna. On investigation, Dr. O'CONNOR found a patient had attended School in an infectious state, with the result that seven cases occurred in six households. As most of the infected children belonged to large families, the exclusion of the latter would have reduced the attendance to under fifty per cent., and as a consequence he advised the closure of the Schools.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,522	21·6	11·8	1·31	30

NUNEATON.

341. Dr. WOOD reports an increased population, due chiefly to increase at Arley.

342. The increased Birth-rate of the previous year has not been maintained, and has fallen from 30·7 to 25 per 1,000.

343. The Death-rate has increased considerably, and is above the average for the district. Tuberculous Disease was the cause of death in 2 cases, and accident in 3.

344. Dr. WOOD reports that the District has been comparatively free from infectious disease, only six cases having been notified, namely :—Scarlet Fever 3, Diphtheria 1, and Erysipelas 2. The 3 cases of Scarlet Fever were in one house, infection coming from the adjoining district. He was unable to determine the origin of the one case of Diphtheria.

345. Referring to Water Supply he says :—“ Deficient water in two instances, and contaminated supply in one instance have been remedied, otherwise the water supply is good.”

346. I am very pleased to be able to record that he states that Building Bye-Laws have been submitted for approval, and will be adopted in 1907.

347. He also reports that regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been adopted, to come into force on Feb. 1st of this year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1838	25·0	13·6	Nil.	65

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

348. Dr. THOMSON reports that during the year the Death-rate was almost exactly the same as the preceding 10 years, though a little higher than in the previous year. The Birth-rate however was considerably higher than in the previous year, and also a little above the average of the preceding 10 years.
349. Referring to the Birth-rate, Dr. THOMPSON says :—" With this low birth-rate it seems clear that as time goes on there is less mortality among infants, and this is what would naturally be expected ; for in the small family among the poorer of the population the young infant has more cubic space and a better chance of adequate nourishment than in a crowded cottage."
350. There has been comparatively little Infectious Disease in the District, and only one-seventh of the cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1905, were reported in 1906, and there were no deaths from the disease.
351. But if Scarlet Fever was in abeyance, Diphtheria was much more prevalent than usual. Twenty-two cases were notified, and it is very satisfactory to record that no less than 19 were treated in Hospital. The chief incidence of the disease was at Wolverton.
352. Only 4 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified. Of these, 3 came from Henley-in-Arden, and 1 from Kineton. Two of the Henley-in-Arden cases were clearly associated with defective drainage of the premises occupied.
353. Referring to the Water Supply of the District, Dr. THOMSON says :—" From the results of analysis, the water supplies of those parts of the District which have water works remain at a satisfactory degree of purity, and Henley-in-Arden, Kineton, Loxley, and Alveston, may be said to have water supplies of a quality not commonly found in small centres of population. Wellesbourne is now the only large village in the District dependent upon wells."
354. Referring to Sewerage and Drainage, Dr. THOMPSON says :—" In the course of the year the new sewage disposal of Kineton has been carried out, and when completed by connections throughout the place, the scheme promises to render Kineton most admirably fitted out from a sanitary point of view."
355. "As regards Wellesbourne, I regret to be unable to report much advance in carrying out the much needed drainage of the place. In looking at the situation of Wellesbourne, and the fact that the land only falls from it in one direction, it would seem to be a natural deduction that on broad lines there was only one way to undertake sewerage, and one direction where to construct the outfall. To the present time, however, the matter has been delayed by the consideration of rival schemes."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
10,589	24·5	14·7	0·47	57

TAMWORTH.

356. Dr. FAUSSET reports a Birth-rate upwards of 2 per 1,000 higher than in the previous year, while the Death-rate is fractionally lower and may be considered a very satisfactory one. As regards Zymotic Diseases, only 10 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 62 in the previous year, so that this disease was never epidemic. The great importance of Hospital Isolation was shown, by no less than 7 of the 10 cases being removed to Hospital.
357. The most important point in connection with Infectious Diseases of the year was the outbreak of Diphtheria in the Parish of Kingsbury. Altogether, 48 cases were notified and no less than 42 of these were in the Parish of Kingsbury, including 8 at Bodymoor Heath and 3 at Hurley:
358. Dr. FAUSSET says :—" Previous to the outbreak, sore throats had been prevalent among the children attending the Kingsbury Council Schools. The first case notified, occurred in June at the Schoolhouse, in a member of the Schoolmaster's family, and proved fatal on June 25th. This child had been in the school up to the time of his being taken ill, and in a few days other cases developed among the school children, and the disease assumed the form of an epidemic."
359. I have already in one of my quarterly Reports dealt very fully with this epidemic, and its probable cause.
360. Six of the cases proved fatal, 3 at their own homes, and 3 at the Hospital.
361. Only two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, one at Wilneote and one at Glaseote Heath.

362. Whooping Cough was reported to be prevalent in some of the parishes, while Diarrhœa was responsible for seven deaths, chiefly in the populous parishes of Bolehall and Glascote, and Wilnecote.
363. The Infant Mortality rate was slightly lower than that of the previous year, but was too high for it to be considered satisfactory.
364. As regards Sanitary matters, the report deals with the work which has been accomplished, and states that at Amington and Stonidelf, one house was closed as unfit for habitation, dirty houses were cleansed, and a new infant school built.
365. At Austrey a new sewer was constructed, and sewage dealt with by irrigation.
366. At Bolehall and Glascote nuisances reported as arising from defective drains and overcrowding were abated ; and a foul and obnoxious pond opposite Glascote House was drained and cleaned out.
367. At Kingsbury, nuisances from defective drains and insanitary condition of closets, ash-pits and pigstyes were reported as remedied, and new drains were laid; a ditch polluted by overflow of sewage from tank, cleaned out; the school closets were dealt with, and the schools were cleansed, and disinfected three times after infectious disease.
368. At Newton Regis the outfall sewer was extended and ditches cleaned out, while at Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, at Tame Valley Lane cottages, an obnoxious ditch was piped for a distance of 415 yards.
369. As regards Water Supply, Dr. FAUSSET reports that the bulk of the district is well supplied from different sources. There have been some complaints during the year, of the muddy condition of the water supplied to Hurley, but improvements have been effected in this respect.
370. As regards Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, the Report details the proceedings that have been carried out for the purpose of sewerage the district, in conjunction with the Borough of Tamworth, and records that on the 25th July an Inquiry was held, by an Inspector of the Local Government Board, into the application of both Authorities for sanction to borrow £29,730 for the joint scheme.
371. Referring to the removal of Weirs, Dr. FAUSSET says :—" Negotiations for the purchase of the Comberford Weir, as part of a general scheme for the removal of the Weirs on the rivers Anker and Tame, had been in progress for some time. Application having been made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £120 towards the cost of the purchase and removal of this Weir, a Public Inquiry was held on June 12th, 1906, and sanction to borrow the money having been subsequently obtained, the purchase was completed on Nov. 19th, 1906."
372. I am pleased to note, that referring to Bye-laws, a committee has been appointed to revise them, and considerable progress has been made with this work.
373. The Report deals with the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, and states, *inter alia*, that lists of outworkers have been received, and these are engaged chiefly in connection with wholesale clothiers. In two instances notices were served where the work was not carried on under proper conditions.
374. The Report records too, that at a meeting of the Council held on Jan. 6th, it was resolved that the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899, should apply to the disease known as Phthisis, throughout the whole of the Rural District of Tamworth. The order to come into operation on March 1st.
375. Dr. FAUSSET refers to the work of one of the County Council Health visitors—Miss MACKENZIE—in the district, and says :—" She has been doing good work in the district, visiting about among the homes of the working classes, and some of the poorer houses, endeavouring to arouse a greater interest in home sanitation, and the proper feeding and rearing of the very young ; and as the question of the prevention of infantile mortality is such a serious one, sixty-three infants under one year of age having died in the Warwickshire portion of this district alone during last year, the work is one deserving of much sympathy and encouragement."
376. In conclusion, Dr. FAUSSET gives the following important questions as requiring the careful attention of the Council during the present year :—
- 1.— The carrying out of the remainder of the scheme for the removal of the weirs.
 - 2.— The carrying out of a new scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Bolchall and Glascote, Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, Fazeley, and parts of the parishes of Wigginton and Amington and Stonidelf, and, in conjunction with the Borough of Tamworth, of a scheme of sewage disposal for the parishes, and for the Borough of Tamworth.

- 3.— The provision of a new scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Kingsbury.
- 4.— The provision of an improved supply of water for the parishes of Croxall and Edingale.
- 5.— The continuation of the measures already undertaken with regard to the prevention of the pollution of the river Tame.
- 6.—The revision of the Bye-laws.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
14,926	32·1	12·0	1·47	131

RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT, INCLUDING
MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

MERIDEN.

377. Dr. WILSON reports a Birth-rate practically identical, and a Death-rate considerably under, that of the preceding year. The infant Mortality-rate also is lower than in the preceding year, and may be considered quite satisfactory.
378. The Zymotic Death-rate, though fractionally above that of last year, is still low, namely 0·75 per 1,000. Only 9 cases were due to Zymotic diseases, namely, Diphtheria 2, Whooping Cough 2, and Diarrhoea 5. Of the two cases attributed to Diphtheria, one occurred in Hampton-in-Arden, and the other in Fillongley, but there was no spread of the disease in either instance.
379. Though no deaths were attributed to Measles, there was some prevalence of the disease in the early part of the year, and a certificate was given to close Berkswell School in January.
380. Chicken-pox was also prevalent in several of the north-east parts of the district in the early part of the year, and a certificate was given to close the infant department of Fillongley School. For Whooping Cough, Lea Marston Schools were closed in March, Hampton-in-Arden School in April, Nether Whitacre School in June, and Corley in October; while Shustoke School was closed for Scarlet Fever in September, and Marston Green School for Mumps in October.
381. Though there was considerable prevalence of infectious illness in several parishes during the year, the diseases were of a mild character, and the mortality statistics, taken altogether, are very satisfactory.
382. Concerning works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON reports that the connections with the mains of the Birmingham water supply, which were extended to Marston Green at the close of the previous year, were completed in the early part of the year.
383. He says :—"As there have been recurrent difficulties in respect of the water supply of the village of Shustoke, negotiations were entered into with the Birmingham Corporation to supply that village, and these are still under consideration. The extension of the water mains of the North Warwickshire Water Company on to Meriden and Hampton-in-Arden have at least been taken in hand, and will soon be completed."
384. Flushing of sewers in the different villages has received attention, and Dr. WILSON reports that the different sewage outfalls have been kept in good working order.
385. The report of the Sanitary Inspector annexed, shows that a large amount of routine work has been carried out, much attention given to water supply, while the various places over which the Sanitary Authority has power, such as slaughter houses, factories, workshops, etc., were kept well under observation.
386. He reports also, that seven new Dairies and Cowsheds have been registered.

RUGBY.

387. Dr. WILSON records a somewhat rapidly increasing population, particularly in New Bilton, though he says slight increases have also taken place in Old Bilton and Brandon.
388. The Birth-rate was considerably lower than in the preceding year, when for a Rural District, it was particularly high, but the Death-rate is almost identical with that of 1905, and is slightly below that of the previous year. The Infant Mortality rate was higher than in the previous year, and though not excessive, is somewhat above the average of previous years.

389. The Zymotic mortality was not excessive, though slightly higher than the preceding year, though the number of cases was somewhat less.
390. Of the 104 cases of Infectious Diseases notified, 25 were Diphtheria, 56 Scarlet Fever, 14 Typhoid Fever, 2 Puerperal Fever, and 7 scattered cases of Erysipelas. The Diphtheria cases chiefly occurred in New Bilton and 4 of them proved fatal. The majority of the cases were of a mild type.
391. Of the 14 cases of Typhoid Fever notified, of which 4 proved fatal, 8 occurred in New Bilton, 5 in Long Lawford, and 1 in Newbold-on-Avon.
392. Dr. WILSON says with regard to general sanitary condition :—"This has on the whole been well maintained. Special attention has been given to the questions of water supply, and to the water supply of new houses ; and the number of certificates granted for these amounted to 33. The public wells in the several villages have been kept in good working order, and with the exception of Brinklow and Grandborough there have been no complaints of scarcity."
393. In regard to works of a public nature, the Surveyor reports that the new outfall sewers and works at New Bilton and Ryton have been completed, and due attention has been given to the drainage of the other villages in the district.
394. The report of the Sanitary Inspector, gives details of the work done in his department, and states among other things, that he submitted for analysis, on behalf of the District Council, thirty samples under the Food and Drugs Acts. Three samples of Milk were found to be adulterated, two of them with 23% and 24% of added water respectively.
395. One carcase, and part of another, and a quantity of meat, were condemned as unfit for food, and afterwards destroyed. These were surrendered voluntarily, so no legal action took place.

SOLIHULL.

396. Though Dr. WILSON estimates the population to have increased by 330, he also records a Birth-rate considerably higher than in the previous year, namely 23·9, but the Death-rate is also considerably higher and one which he describes as somewhat above the average of the previous 10 years. Nearly one half the number of deaths, namely 93, occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards, while the Infant Mortality is a satisfactory rate, being only 88 per 1,000 registered Births, though this is stated to be slightly above the average of the previous 10 years.
397. Among causes of death, 3 were attributed to Whooping Cough, 6 to Diphtheria, and 4 to Diarrhœa, among the Zymotic diseases, while 17 occurred from Consumption, and 16 from Cancer.
398. Owing to the incidence of Whooping Cough, both in Barston and Solihull itself, the Schools in both these places were closed.
399. Of the 6 Diphtheria deaths, 1 each occurred in Bentley Heath, Balsall, Packwood, and the Union Workhouse, the patient having been removed from Tanworth ; while the other 2 occurred in the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, the patients having been respectively removed from Baddesley Clinton and Frogmore.
400. With the exception of these 6 deaths from Diphtheria, and the 3 deaths attributed to Whooping Cough, there were no other deaths recorded as due to Fever or Infectious Disease, so that on the whole, including the 4 deaths due to Diarrhœa, the Zymotic Death-rate was only 0·8 per 1,000 of the population.
401. As was to be expected, the number of Infectious cases notified was larger than in the previous year, though it was not large in 1906, although 32 cases of Diphtheria, 4 of Typhoid Fever and 47 of Scarlet Fever were reported.
402. Of the 4 cases of Typhoid Fever notified, one each occurred in Knowle and Tanworth, and 2 in the Union Workhouse, the patients having been removed from Yardley.
403. Measles was alleged to be prevalent in several parishes in the early part of the year, and Certificates were given to close the Schools at Baddesley Clinton, Packwood, Lapworth and Nuthurst.
404. Referring to works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON says :—"The plans and specifications for the extensive scheme of drainage to include Blossonfield and Shirley are now so far advanced as to be ready for submission to the Local Government Board, and as the Surveyor has made me fully acquainted with all the details, I may here be permitted to express my opinion that they have all been designed and worked on the most approved lines."

405. "The extension of the Birmingham water mains into Shirley, to which I referred in my last Annual Report, has been carried out, and it is to be hoped that the public supply water scheme for Knowle will also soon be completed."
406. Appended are the Reports of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, from which it appears that the general routine work of inspection and administration has been well carried out.

SOUTHAM.

407. Dr. WILSON records a slightly diminished Birth-rate, and a slightly increased Death-rate, and one which he says is somewhat higher than the average of the previous 10 years.
408. A large proportion of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards, namely 72, or nearly one half of the total, while comparatively few occurred in children under one year, giving the very satisfactory rate of Infant Mortality of 74 per 1,000 Births, which is considerably below the average of the previous 10 years.
409. Scarlet Fever was the only Zymotic Disease which was at all fatal, and from this 6 deaths occurred, while 203 cases of the disease were notified.
410. Of the 6 deaths, 3 belonged to Southam and 3 to Stockton, but as there was no mortality from any other Zymotic Disease, except Diarrhoea, the Zymotic Death-rate was satisfactory.
411. There was a large increase in the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified, compared with the previous year, due entirely to Scarlet Fever, which amounted to the large total of 230, while there were only 5 cases of Diphtheria, 7 of Typhoid Fever and 15 of Erysipelas, reported.
412. Of the Diphtheria cases none proved fatal, and of the total number of Scarlet Fever cases 48 were removed to the Heathcote Isolation Hospital. These cases, Dr. WILSON says, were special ones, "which under circumstances or the condition of the mother, could not be properly nursed at home, or cases for which the parents were prepared to contribute towards maintenance in Hospital."
413. Referring to works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON records that he reported, at the request of the Local Government Board, with regard to the continued scarcity of water in several parishes, and suggested a joint scheme for Stockton, Southam, Long Itchington, Ufton, Ladbroke, Harbury and Bishop's Itchington. This Report I have already summarised in a Quarterly Report for last year.
414. Dr. WILSON also says :—"I further recommended that a joint committee be formed, consisting of members of the several parishes concerned, who should be empowered to call in a competent engineer and also an approved geologist to advise concerning the sinking of a well. This committee was duly appointed, but beyond eliciting a refusal from the canal authorities to permit their reservoir to be used as a source of supply, no further progress has been made in formulating any scheme or schemes. I still adhere to the opinion that a joint scheme would be the cheapest in the long run; and judging from experience in other localities it is probable that the water rents would in a short time meet the interest on and repayment of the necessary loan."
415. He also calls attention to the need of building bye-laws, and says :—"Even though the number of new houses which are erected from time to time are very few, it is very essential that, apart from structural details, the drainage and kind of closet accommodation deemed suitable should be carried out on proper lines and under supervision. The water supply of new houses is so far safe-guarded by the provisions of the Public Health (Water) Act, but it may soon become endangered by leaky drains, dumbwells, or faulty closet accommodation."
416. Referring to the regulations under the Cowsheds and Dairies Orders, he says :—"I forwarded for the consideration of the committee appointed, a copy of the regulations which have been recently adopted by the Kenilworth Urban District and approved by the Local Government Board, because though Kenilworth itself is a small town, the parish is a large one, and contains a considerable number of dairy farms under conditions similar to those applying to the Southam district. I would strongly recommend that such regulations be adopted, which could then be distributed to dairy farmers and milk dealers to inform them of the obligations which devolve upon them under the Orders. I may say that Southam is the only Rural District under my supervision which has not adopted regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Orders, as well as building bye-laws. Even the small district of Crick Rural, which has a population of a little over 2,000, adopted building bye-laws and milk regulations years ago."
417. The report of the Sanitary Inspector shows that 12 samples of water were submitted for Analysis, and that the Factory and Workshops Act has been well administered, as also the Canal Boats Acts.

WARWICK.

418. Dr. WILSON estimates the population to be almost identical with that of the previous year. The Birth-rate is 0·6 less than that of the previous year, while the corrected Death-rate is estimated at 12·7, again almost identical with that of 1905. The rate of Infant Mortality was low, being only 61 per thousand; in fact, is so low, that Dr. WILSON says, it can only be regarded as exceptional. More than one half of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 and upwards.
419. Among causes of death, 1 was attributed to Whooping Cough, 1 to Diphtheria, 1 to Typhoid Fever, 8 to Phthisis, 22 to other forms of Lung Disease, 34 to Heart Disease, 10 to Cancer, and 10 to Injuries.
420. The deaths from Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, both occurred at Whitnash. It will be seen that the deaths from Zymotic Diseases were very few, so that the Zymotic Death-rate is an exceptionally low one, only 0·26 per 1,000 of the population.
421. The number of infectious cases notified was 80, as compared with 79 in the previous year. These consisted of 17 cases of Diphtheria, 46 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of Typhoid Fever, and 11 of Erysipelas.
422. Dr. WILSON says :—" Although there was no death recorded as due to Measles, and only 1 to Whooping Cough, there were outbreaks of these two diseases in several parishes, and I gave Certificates for the closure of the Schools in Wroxall and Rowington in the early part of the first quarter, and for Whooping Cough in Hunningham and Westwood Heath in March and April respectively."
423. " Towards the close of the year Mumps became prevalent in several parishes, and I gave Certificates for closing the Schools of Hunningham and Leek Wootton, and the Infant Department of Cubbington School."
424. Concerning works of a public nature which have received attention during the year, Dr. WILSON reports that the public water supply for Leek Wootton, which is being carried out by private agreement, was nearly completed at the close of the year. The few public wells in the district have been kept in good working order, while it is stated that due attention has also been given to the drainage of the several villages and the outfall sewers, ditches, and tanks, have been cleaned out when necessary.
425. The report of the Sanitary Inspector is appended, giving the usual details of his work, and the work done under the special Acts, while he also states :—" Owing to numerous complaints arising from the state of the rivers in the district, I have kept a careful watch on the rivers Avon and Sowe, and Finham Brook, and although evidence of pollution was present in each of the streams, no definite cause could be proved."

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Meriden	11,840	22·1	10·7	0·75	88
Rugby	16,580	25·7	14·8	1·02	117
Solihull	16,210	23·9	13·4	8·80	88
Southam	9,920	24·5	16·5	0·80	74
Warwick	11,680	20·9	12·7	0·26	61

Chart shewing the number of cases notified each week
and Typhoid Fever (black), in 1900

NUMBER OF CASES.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

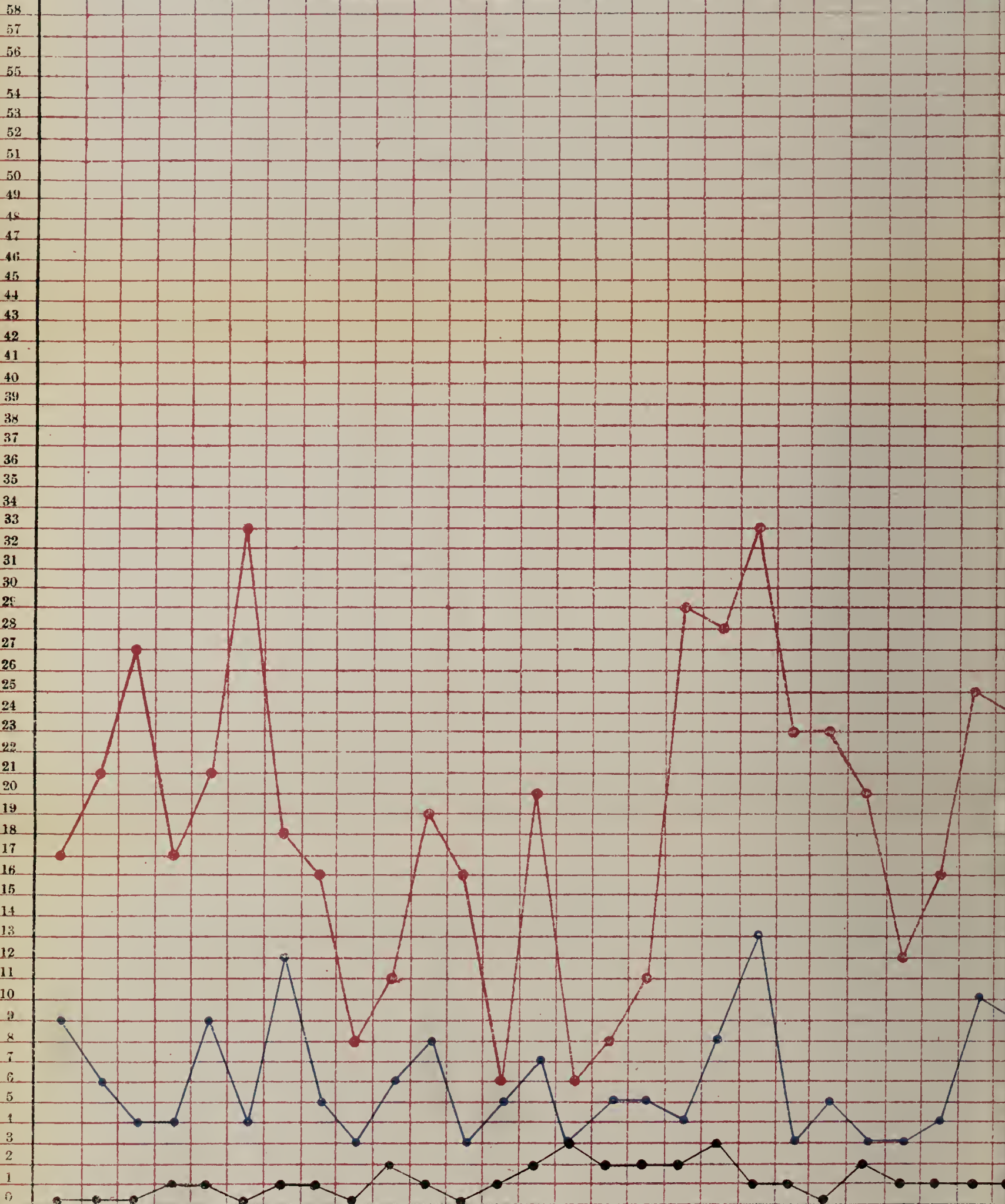
MARCH.

APRIL.

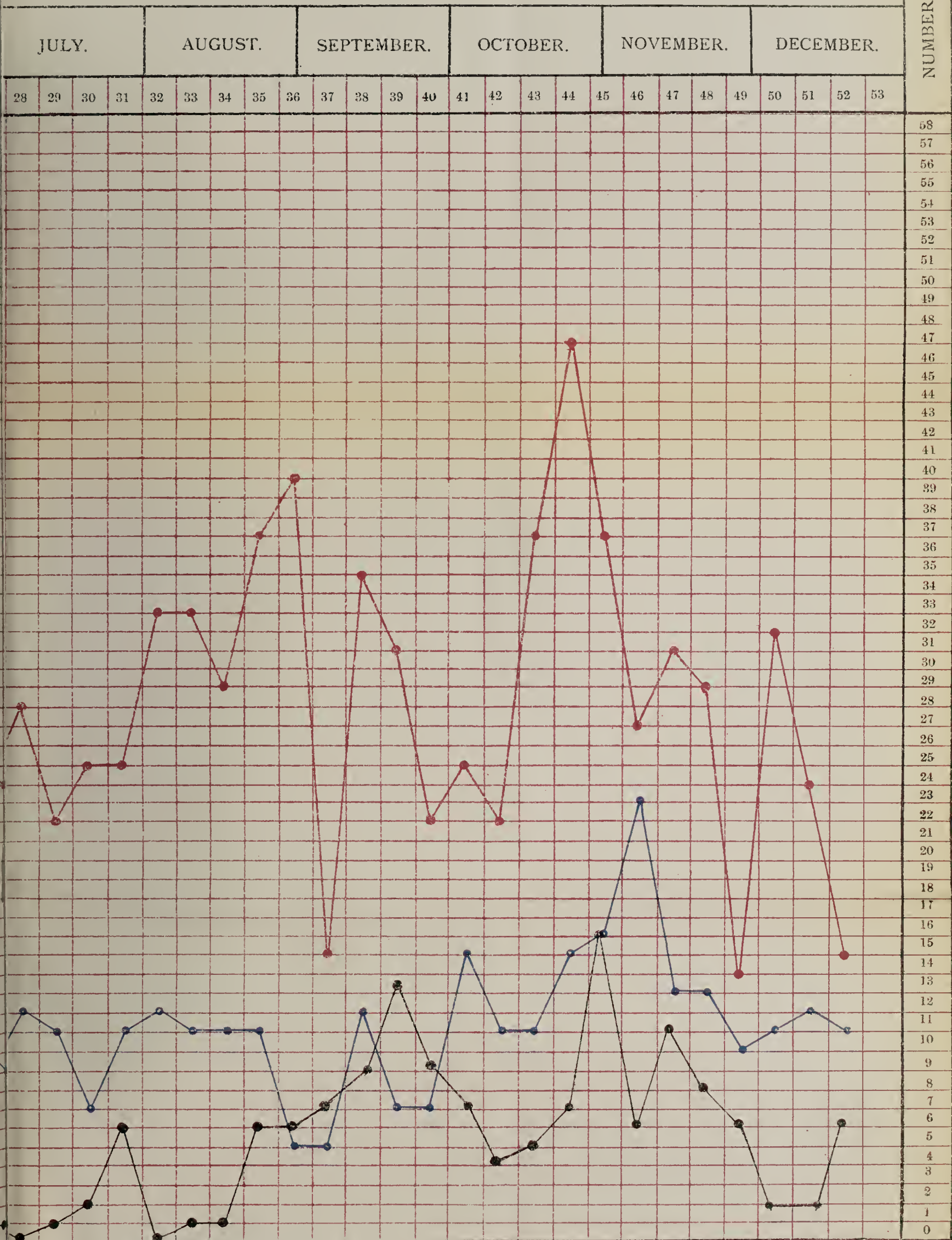
MAY.

JUNE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26



of the year of Scarlet Fever (Red), Diphtheria (blue),
Administrative County in 1906.



A. TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1906, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages, and shewing also the Area and Population of such Districts, and the Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death, and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IN ACRES.	Population per Square Mile.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births	DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																	
							Census 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1906.		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Fever.			Epidemic Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism, { Cirrhosis of Liver.	Venereal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Diseases of Female Organs.	All other Causes.	All Causes.
																							Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Continued.																									

ASTON MANOR	943	55,847	27·6	14·9	2·9	162	77,316	82,288	2,270	1226	368	204	39	77	440	98	..	28	734	22	..	9	..	8	..	139	..	2	1	..	86	27	61	83	93	1	6	15	..	39	2	33	31	9	3	487	1226	
BULKINGTON	4,870	213	31·4	19·1	1·8	58	1,548	1,622	51	31	3	4	1	11	11	11	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	3	3	2	16	31
ERDINGTON.. ..	4,550	3,433	25·76	10·52	0·73	108	16,366	24,413	629	257	68	17	13	79	67	67	..	3	..	5	1	..	1	..	3	..	8	9	2	..	2	17	7	17	13	26	1	..	3	1	7	2	32	2	2	..	93	257
KENILWORTH	6,460	476	28·0	14·9	0·21	148	4,544	4,810	135	72	20	4	..	2	18	28	1	1	1	4	10	3	4	..	1	..	8	..	8	31	72	
ROYAL LEAMING- TON SPA	2,760	6,296	17·5	14·3	0·51	126	26,888	27,140	476	390	60	14	12	12	111	181	..	1	..	3	2	6	..	7	1	1	1	11	13	8	26	30	29	2	..	4	..	7	4	58	4	1	..	171	390
NUNEATON AND CHILVERS COTON }	10,597	1,948	32·3	13·0	1·1	160	24,995	32,255	1,043	420	167	43	21	10	86	93	..	1	315	4	..	3	..	2	..	43	23	1	1	1	20	21	16	26	8	1	15	4	..	21	2	22	7	2	..	158	420	
RUGBY	2,190	6,356	21·1	10·4	0·41	68	16,830	21,750	469	226	32	14	12	5	83	80	1	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	19	6	22	10	15	2	1	1	..	11	..	28	4	2	..	93	226
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	3,865	1,376	22·5	13·3	0·4	56	8,310	8,310	187	111	11	5	4	3	25	63	..	2	3	..	2	1	..	3	3	10	3	6	2	..	15	3	1	..	57	111		
SUTTON COLDFIELD	13,030	950	20·62	9·71	0·82	90	14,264	19,347	399	188	36	19	6	9	54	64	..	3	..	4	2	1	..	7	6	16	12	14	11	4	..	2	..	6	5	16	5	2	..	70	188		
WARWICK	5,512	1,423	23·0	14·9	1·38	99	11,889	12,260	282	183	28	18	9	8	47	73	..	2	..	5	4	..	1	5	1	..	2	1	9	2	12	32	5	1	4	1	..	7	1	23	5	1	..	59	183	
TOTALS ..	54,777	2,736	25·3	13·2	1·6	133	202,950	234,195	5,941	3104	793	342	117	140	954	758	..	40	1168	37	17	..	27	..	216	42	6	6	15	186	90	191	214	190	8	29	30	1	108	16	237	61	20	3	1235	3104

B. TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1906, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages, and shewing also the Area and Population of such Districts, and the Births therein during the Year, together with the Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Population per Square Mile.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	Population at All Ages.		Registered Births	Deaths at Subjoined Ages						Mortality from Subjoined Causes.																																		
							Census 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1906.		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Placenta.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism.	Venereal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Diseases of Female Organs.	All other Causes.	All Causes.
ALCESTER	37,850	192	22.1	13.24	1.05	119	11,392	11,460	252	151	30	6	8	4	35	68	..	1	1	6	1	2	..	4	2	..	1	1	8	3	14	5	5	..	5	11	4	12	5	2	..	59	151		
ATHERSTONE	21,330	530	30.5	14.1	2.03	150	16,356	17,691	540	251	81	18	10	9	60	73	..	1	1	9	7	..	25	1	18	10	21	13	10	2	..	3	..	20	4	18	5	83	251	
BRAILES	45,951	84	22.2	14.3	0.3	74	6,323	6,049	135	87	10	..	1	2	21	53	2	..	2	1	1	1	4	..	8	7	1	7	1	52	87	
CASTLE BROMWICH	7,724	240	25.5	9.6	1.3	81	2,743	2,900	74	28	6	5	3	1	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	5	1	1	2	1	..	10	28	
COVENTRY	1,839	149	13.9	9.3	2.3	1	318	430	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	
FARNBOROUGH.. ..	9,206	107	18.1	14.8	..	71	1,540	1,540	28	23	2	3	6	12	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	14	23			
FOLESHILL	18,837	634	34.3	16.6	3.1	151	17,002	18,668	641	310	98	30	4	17	76	85	1	6	5	1	4	6	..	42	3	2	2	2	16	10	18	33	8	1	..	1	23	..	23	10	2	93	310			
MERIDEN	48,618	155	22.1	10.7	0.75	88	11,347	11,840	262	127	23	16	4	3	29	52	2	2	5	1	6	4	6	11	14	..	1	4	1	4	..	12	5	49	127		
MONKS KIRBY	9,917	98	21.6	11.8	1.31	30	1,581	1,522	33	18	1	1	..	3	2	11	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	18		
NUNEATON	12,233	96	25.0	13.6	..	65	1,574	1,838	46	25	3	3	..	2	9	8	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	9	25			
RUGBY	58,949	180	25.7	14.8	1.02	117	15,214	16,580	426	245	50	21	8	17	55	94	1	4	4	..	4	3	..	4	2	18	5	11	17	16	1	2	3	..	14	1	21	9	4	..	101	245		
SOLI HULL	40,500	256	23.9	13.4	0.80	88	14,673	16,210	387	218	34	8	14	5	64	93	3	6	6	..	4	1	1	17	2	16	15	16	..	1	3	..	5	..	24	7	1	..	90	218		
SOUTHAM	50,409	125	24.5	16.5	0.80	74	9,903	9,920	243	164	18	8	7	5	54	72	6	2	..	2	1	1	9	2	11	16	6	..	2	4	..	4	..	17	6	1	..	74	164		
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	58,000	116	24.5	14.7	0.47	57	10,606	10,589	260	156	15	7	..	3	43	88	..	1	1	2	5	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	13	10	6	..	2	1	..	4	2	18	5	1	..	72	156		
TAMWORTH	21,700	440	32.1	12.0	1.47	131	12,586	14,926	480	180	63	14	11	7	28	57	9	6	1	..	7	8	10	6	12	22	9	..	4	1	..	12	..	15	4	54	180			
WARWICK	52,625	142	20.9	12.7	0.26	61	11,585	11,680	244	148	15	4	8	4	40	77	1	1	1	2	4	8	..	10	11	10	..	1	1	..	2	..	34	7	3	..	52	141		
TOTALS ..	495,735	198	26.3	13.8	1.24	110	144,743	153,783	4,057	2135	450	141	78	85	531	850	..	3	10	41	29	1	10	..	37	..	99	20	5	2	12	125	46	147	168	111	4	18	22	1	100	15	204	70	16	..	819	2135		

E. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1906, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK,
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																			
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1906.		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.						
ALCESTER ..	11,392	11,400	252	29	..	5	10	5	5	4	..	7	1	7	12	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ATHERSTONE ..	16,356	17,691	540	43	..	13	16	5	7	2	..	2	1	8	29	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRAILES ..	6,323	6,049	135	33	..	8	15	2	8	..	..	6	..	6	16	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTLE BROMWICH	2,743	2,900	74	15	1	4	5	2	3	..	..	6	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COVENTRY ..	318	430	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FARNBOROUGH ..	1,540	1,540	28	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOLESHILL ..	17,002	18,668	641	164	4	39	62	28	29	2	1	32	4	12	46	..	57	..	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	43	..	8	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MERIDEN ..	11,347	11,840	262	82	..	14	40	12	15	1	..	4	..	16	57	..	5	20	
MONKS KIRBY ..	1,581	1,522	33	19	2	6	10	..	1	19	2	
NUNEATON ..	1,574	1,838	46	6	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	
RUGBY ..	15,214	16,580	426	104	..	19	53	17	14	1	..	25	..	7	56	..	14	2	
SOLI HULL ..	14,673	16,210	387	102	..	18	47	11	22	4	..	30	2	19	47	..	4	43
SOUTHAM ..	9,903	9,920	243	230	2	48	146	10	22	2	..	5	..	15	203	..	7	48	2
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	10,606	10,589	187	34	..	8	19	2	5	22	1	..	6	..	4	..	1	19	..	5
TAMWORTH ..	12,586	14,926	480	129	10	40	64	6	8	1	..	48	..	6	10	..	2	63	..	32	..	7
WARWICK ..	11,585	11,680	244	80	1	10	44	6	16	3	..	16	1	11	46	..	6	11	39
TOTALS..	144,743	153,738	4,057	1,073	21	233	535	106	157	21	1	204	10	111	557	..	108	..	10	9	63	1	..	70	..	254	..	50	..	8	

F. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1906, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.						NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.															
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1906.		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS }	202,950	234,195	5,941	1,338	13	255	594	169	276	31	4	..	281	14	219	719	..	87	..	..	14	..	4	..	46	..	..	508	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	144,743	153,783	4,057	1,073	21	233	535	106	157	21	1	..	204	10	111	557	..	108	..	10	9	63	1	..	70	..	..	254	..	50	..	8	..	..	..
TOTALS..	347,693	387,978	9,998	2,411	34	488	1129	275	433	52	5	..	485	24	330	1276	..	195	..	10	23	63	5	..	116	..	..	762	..	53	..	8	..	..	..

G. TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1906, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

[illegible]

H. TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1906, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

[illegible]

I. RETURN, shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1906.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1906.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.	Cases under Postpone-ment.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Aston Manor... ..	2,268	1,596	7	257	15	67	24	277	25
Bulkington	45	36	...	2	7	...	...	...	...
Erdington	369	310	2	24	14	9	3	6	1
Kenilworth	199	179	2	13	3	...	...	...	2
Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton }	974	539	...	100	293	24	5	9	4
Royal Leamington Spa	552	475	3	36	14	12	5	5	2
Rugby	453	151	...	33	52	9	12	25	171
Stratford-on-Avon ...	217	173	1	20	4	7	3	6	3
Sutton Coldfield ...	369	310	2	24	14	9	3	6	1
Warwick	282	238	1	21	9	2	1	7	3
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Alcester	244	198	...	14	...	27	2	2	1
Atherstone	581	417	...	58	23	39	6	8	30
Brailes	100	81	...	7	8	...	1	...	3
Castle Bromwich ...	58	48	...	3	4	1	...	1	1
Coventry	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Farnborough... ..	22	13	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Foleshill	660	491	...	51	94	9	2	13	...
Meriden	255	201	...	23	7	8	7	9	...
Monks Kirby	31	23	...	2	4	1	...	1	...
Nuneaton	54	46	...	2	4	...	1	...	1
Rugby	528	219	...	38	49	22	14	18	168
Solihull	359	327	...	21	5	2	2	2	...
Southam	241	188	...	24	22	4	2	1	...
Stratford-on-Avon ...	212	188	1	7	9	1	3	2	1
Tamworth	359	299	...	31	2	18	3	1	5
Warwick	109	94	1	6	5	1	1	1	...
TOTALS	9,546	6,843	20	819	670	272	100	400	422

J.

DETAILS OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

	Miss Lowe.	Miss Mackenzie.	Miss Swallow.	Miss Fox.	Miss Colles.	TOTAL.
No of Visits made	738	607	780	404	550	3,079
Health Talks to School Children, etc. ...	38	35	70	14	21	178
VENTILATION—						
Windows to be regularly opened ...	32	43	111	190	50	426
Windows not made to open	7	17	66	92	...	182
Chimneys to be unstopped	20	23	108	86	17	254
Bedrooms without Chimneys ... ..	...	2	477	282	22	783
Bedrooms without Windows ... ..	...	...	4	3	2	9
Pantry ventilation to be attended to	3	10	44	9	4	70
Pantries without ventilation	3	...	63	27	4	97
Cellars ... ..	...	...	1	3	...	4
CLEANLINESS—						
Of rooms	46	32	61	88	60	287
Bedding washed or destroyed	36	12	19	1	15	83
Of yards	26	2	...	...	10	38
Pantries to be whitewashed	11	2	32	5	7	57
Houses in which there was no pantry	1*	4	29	61	25	120
Slops to be emptied	21	26	45	43	4	139
DISEASES—						
Consumption	5	7	2	6	10	30
Diarrhœa	9	7	2	...	33	51
Uleerated heads	18	25	13	1	21	78
Other cases of sickness in which medial advice was urged	27	15	25	2	25	94
Cases of notifiable disease discovered ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting babies	10	8	5	8	14	45
Babies improperly clothed	18	16	34	56	10	134
Babies improperly fed	42	33	24	15	23	137
Babies neglected	10	15	8	3	5	41
Babies over 12 months to be weaned ...	9	9	18	18	3	57
Neglected children	25	24	9	...	5	63
Babies to be vaceinated	1	2	23	21	2	49
Cases of overerowding	6	3	30	7	7	53
Damp houses ... ..	...	11	65	27	33	136
Other defects	28	18	106	23	30	205

L. METEOROLOGY TABLE OF LEAMINGTON, 1906.

Month.	Means of Barom. 10 a.m.	Means Ther. at 10 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.						Direction of the Prevailing Wind.	RAINFALL.	
			Means of		Absolute Temperatures.			Inches.		Days.	
			Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.				Date.
January ...	29.74	44	46.3	36.7	53	27th	30	{ 1st, 14th, 19th } { 22nd, 23rd }	W.	4.24	16
February ...	29.58	41	42.8	32.2	48	{ 1st, 2nd, } { 10th, 16th }	27	5th	N.W.	2.12	13
March ...	29.85	44	48.7	36.0	65	6th	28	12th, 29th	N.E.	1.35	13
April ...	30.63	48	58.3	37.1	72	11th	30	26th, 28th	S.E.	.34	6
May ...	29.70	53	62.3	46.0	80	8th, 13th	35	1st, 2nd, 17th	S.W.	2.42	14
June ...	30.00	59	79.9	50.9	96	11th, 12th	44	4th, 29th	N.E.	4.20	8
July ...	29.92	63	81.6	53.1	97	4th	46	12th, 13th, 16th	N.W.	1.25	6
August ...	29.83	65	78.7	56.4	95	6th	50	18th	W.	1.20	15
September ...	30.10	59	69.9	51.1	77	1st	38	26th, 27th	N.E.	.97	7
October ...	29.70	54	58.7	47.0	70	1st	35	13th	S.E.	5.03	22
November ...	29.73	48	50.3	41.7	58	23rd	32	18th	S.W.	2.81	13
December ...	29.79	41	41.9	34.6	55	4th	23	29th	N.W.	1.79	17
TOTALS ...	358.57	619	719.4	522.8	27.72	150
MEANS ...	29.88	50	59.9	43.5	2.31	12

1907.

Warwickshire County Council.

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OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1906.